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# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,183—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

*PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.*
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| † SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole | 18th Dec. |
| B.M.CALEDONIA | 7558 | W.R. Andrews | 25th " |
| | | | 1898. |
| † CARTHAGE | 5267 | J. R. Lendon | 1st Jan. |
| B.M.L. ORIENTAL | 6284 | W. H. Moule | 8th " |
| * BALLARAT | 4600 | W. J. Nantes | 15th " |
| B.M. EGYPT | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 22nd " |
| † SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole | 29th " |
| B.M. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 5th Feb. |
| † BALLARAT | 4600 | W. J. Nantes | 12th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5267 | J. R. Lendon | 19th " |
| B.M. PENINSULAR | 5267 | W. A. Wheler | 26th " |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole | 5th Mar. |
| B.M. EGYPT | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 12th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5267 | J. R. Lendon | 19th " |
| B.M. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 26th " |
| † SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole | 2nd April. |
| B.M.L. ORIENTAL | 6284 | W. H. Moule | 9th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5267 | J. R. Lendon | 16th " |
| B.M.L. PENINSULAR | 5267 | W. A. Wheler | 23rd " |
| † SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole | 30th " |
| B.M.L. EGYPT | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 7th May. |
| * CARTHAGE | 5267 | J. R. Lendon | 14th " |
| B.M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 21st " |
| † SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole | 28th " |

The Steamers marked B. L. proceeds to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,140 | 1st Jan., 1898. |
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassovich | 4,212 | 1st Feb., 1898. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 500 | 1/6, 350 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | C. Androvich | 4,251 | 23rd Dec., '97. |
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,035 | 12th Jan., '98. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS | Rs. 900 | Rs. 675 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1080 | Rs. 810 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, by St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | R. Mitis. | 3,323 | 24th Dec., 1897 |

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 13, 1897.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MELBOURNE | 5,080 | Duchateau | 24th December. |
| SALAZIE | 4,255 | Paul | 31st Jan., 1898. |
| LAOS | 6,090 | Flandin | 18th Feb., 1898. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about the |
|---|---|---|---|
| CALEDONIEN | 4,232 | Durrande | 13th Jan. 1898. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to groupings.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th Dec., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 23rd Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Lingas, Bushire, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Bussrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 1st Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 23rd Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 23rd Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, for Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th December, 1897.

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KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

| Vessels. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. SINGAPORE | Pizzarello | 3,685 | 6th Jan., '98. |

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

| 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 450 | Rs. 325. | Rs. 195. |

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Month Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 2nd January 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 9, 1897.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Special Groupings of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

BAGGAGES with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

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MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides | 60 | 25 | 10 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 15 |
| Folders | 50 | 25 | 10 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Re.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Sirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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CHRISTMAS 1897.
TREACHER & CO., LD.
GROCERY AND PROVISION DEPARTMENT.

This Department is receiving Constant supplies by every through mail steamer from the very best sources. QUALITY and CONDITION of all GOODS GUARANTEED.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| ALMONDS, Finest Jordan | 1 4 | 1 7 |
| APPLES for Cooking— | | |
| Cured per 2 lb. tin | 1 8 | 1 11 |
| 2 lb tins in Syrup | 0 9 | 1 10 |
| Gallon tins in Syrup | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| APRICOTS (dried) for Stewing per lb. | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| ARTICHOKE Crowns per tin. | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| ASPARAGUS— | | |
| German (finest picked) per tin. | 2 10 | 3 0 |
| Californian (Oyster Bay) " | 1 6 | 1 9 |
| French (in tin about 1½ lbs.) " | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Do. do. 2½ " " | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| Points, for Soups " | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| BATH CHAPS, selected, in tins 3 to 4 lbs. " | 3 12 | 4 4 |
| BACON, Finest Wiltshire—C. & T. Harris's first quality— | | |
| Bellies, weighing from 11 to 13 lbs. per lb. | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Middles, in canvas, weighing from 24 to 28 lbs. " | 1 1 | 1 3 |
| Middles in Cut " | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| Streaky Breakfast, Crosse and Blackwell's in 1 and 2 lb. tins | | |

BISCUITS (Huntley & Palmer's)—

| | Cash. 1 lb. Rs. a. | 2 lbs. Rs. a. | Credit. 1 lb. Rs. a. | 2 lbs Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albert (agreeable Picnic or Wine) | 1 0 | 1 12 | 1 2 | 2 0 |
| Afternoon Tea, one in tin | 1 2 | ..... | 1 4 | ..... |
| Arrowroot | 1 3 | 2 0 | 1 6 | 2 4 |
| Bath Olivers (Forts) | 1 6 | 2 8 | 1 9 | 2 7 |
| Breakfast | 0 13 | 1 3 | 0 15 | 1 6 |
| Butter Finger, 1 in. tin | 1 2 | ..... | 1 4 | ..... |
| Captain, thin | 0 14 | 1 6 | 1 0 | 1 9 |
| Cheddar | 1 12 | ..... | 2 0 | ..... |
| Chicago | 1 12 | ..... | 2 0 | ..... |
| Colonial | 1 0 | ..... | 1 2 | ..... |
| Combination | 0 14 | ..... | 1 0 | ..... |
| Diadem | 1 0 | 1 12 | 1 2 | 2 0 |
| Dinner | 0 14 | 1 8 | 1 0 | 1 11 |
| Ginger Nuts | 1 2 | 2 1 | 1 4 | 2 5 |
| Wafers per tin | 2 4 | ..... | 2 8 | ..... |
| Marie | 1 1 | 1 10 | 1 3 | 1 14 |
| Matlock | 1 0 | ..... | 1 2 | ..... |
| Maitre d'Hotel | 1 2 | ..... | 1 4 | ..... |
| Milk | 0 12 | 1 3 | 0 14 | 1 4 |
| Mixed, 20 varieties of rich sweet (best quality) | 1 6 | 2 8 | 1 8 | 2 10 |
| Nice | 1 1 | 1 10 | 1 3 | 1 14 |
| Osborne | 1 1 | 1 12 | 1 3 | 2 0 |
| Parmesa per tin | 2 0 | ..... | 2 4 | ..... |
| Petit Beurre | 0 15 | 1 8 | 1 1 | 1 11 |
| Water | 0 13 | 1 3 | 0 15 | 1 6 |

BOTTLED FRUITS FOR TARTS (Crosse and Blackwell's)—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apple | 0 11 | 0 13 |
| Black Berries | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Black Currants | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Cherries | 0 13 | 0 15 |
| Cherries and Currants | 0 13 | 0 15 |
| Cranberries | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Damsons | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Gooseberries | 0 9 | 0 10 |
| Greengages | 0 11 | 0 13 |
| Plums | 0 9 | 0 10 |
| Raspberries | 0 15 | 1 1 |
| Raspberries and Currants | 0 15 | 1 1 |
| Red Currants | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Rhubarb | 0 8 | 0 9 |

BRAWN—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Norfolk (Blanchflower's) | 0 9 | 0 10 |
| Oxford (Crosse and Blackwell's) | 1 1 | 1 3 |

CHEESE (only best Quality imported)—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Camembert per tin | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| Cheddar Loaf (about 10lbs) per lb | 0 13 | 0 15 |
| Edams, Dutch, about 4 lbs. each (by the whole cheese only), the best quality procurable per lb. | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Gloster, Double, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. each | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Gloster, in cut " | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| Gorgonzola, in cut " | 0 13 | 0 15 |
| Gouda " | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Gruyere, in cut " | 1 4 | 1 7 |
| Parmesan, grated, in large bottle | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Port du Salut per tin | 1 6 | 1 9 |
| Stilton, from 10 to 14 lbs. each (in cold season) per lb. | 4 0 | 4 8 |
| Stilton, in jars, about 2½ lbs. all the year per jar. | | |

FISH—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anchovies, in Oil per bot. | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Do. special (Teyssoneau's) " | 1 6 | 1 9 |
| Bombay Ducks per tin | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Caviare real Russian " | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| Cod, fresh 1 lb. tin | 0 11 | 0 13 |
| " Roes per tin | 0 11 | 0 13 |
| Digby Chicks " | 0 9 | 0 10 |
| Haddock, fresh 1-lb. tin | 0 11 | 0 13 |
| " Findon per tin | 0 11 | 0 13 |
| Herrings, fine, fresh (Crosse and Blackwell's) " | 0 5 | 0 6 |
| Do. kippered " | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Do. a la Sardine " | 0 15 | 1 1 |
| Do. red, selected fish " | 1 6 | 1 9 |
| Do. in shrimp sauce " | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Do. Roes, for savories. " | 0 8 | 0 9 |
| Do. in white wine spiced " | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| Do. in Tomato Sauce (Moir's) " | 0 15 | 1 1 |
| Do. Filleted in oil " | 0 8 | 0 10 |
| Do. Spiced " | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Do. " | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Lax, a delicious preparation of Salmon " | 1 10 | 1 14 |
| Lobsters Double Crown Flat. " | 1 3 | 1 6 |
| Mackerel, fine fresh (Crosse and Blackwell's) " | 0 11 | 0 13 |
| Oysters, Milton " | 1 6 | 1 9 |
| " American, pint tins " | 0 7 | 0 8 |
| Prawns (Dunbar's) " | 1 3 | 1 6 |
| Royans a la Bordelaise " | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Salmon, fresh American 1-lb. tin | 0 11 | 0 13 |
| Do. A. B. C. per tin | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Do. fresh (Crosse and Blackwell's) 1-lb. tin | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| Salmon Cutlets, very delicious " | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| Do. do. do. ½ lb tin. | 0 10 | 0 12 |

FISH (contd.)

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Sardines, in Oil, finest quality only, 8 oz. single | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Sardines, in Oil, finest quality only, 18 oz., double per tin | 1 1 | 1 3 |
| Sardines, in Butter, 18 oz., double per tin | 1 4 | 1 7 |
| Sardines, boneless (Feysonneau's 10 oz. per tin | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Sardines, Smoked, Norwegian, 16 oz. per tin | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Sardines, Excelsior in Tomatoes | 1 3 | 1 6 |
| Sprats, dried, Crosse and Blackwell's per tin | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| Turbot, fresh " | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Whitebait, real Blackwall, Crosse and Blackwell's per tin | 1 9 | 1 12 |
| Yarmouth Bloaters, mild cured, Crosse and Blackwell's large tins per tin | 0 15 | 1 1 |
| GAMMONS— | | |
| In fine condition, just arrived, from 13 to 15 lbs. per lb. | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| FRENCH BEANS— | | |
| (Haricot Verts), Special brand per tin | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| " " in bottles | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| FRENCH PLUMS—C. Clark & Co.'s— | | |
| 2-lb. Bottles | 2 8 | 2 14 |
| 1-lb. Bottles | 1 4 | 1 7 |
| Plums for Stewing per lb. | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| FRUITS FOR DESSERT— | | |
| Figs (Finest Turkey) per tin | 1 6 | 1 9 |
| " Finest Pulled (when in season) | | |
| Grapes at Xmas per lb. | | |
| Muscatels Raisins 2-lb. bot. | 2 12 | 3 2 |
| Mussatels and Almonds " " | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| FRUITS CRYSTALLIZED AND GLACE— | | |
| Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Figs, Oranges (Green and Golden), Peaches, Pears (Pink and White) | 1 6 | 9 |
| Raspberries | | |
| Assorted Fruits | | |
| Marrons (in Syrup) per bot. | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| FRUITS FOR DESSERTS (in Brandy and Noyeau)— | | |
| Assorted Fruits per bot. | 2 14 | 3 4 |
| Cherries in Brandy, French " | 1 8 | 1 11 |
| Fruits in Noyeau, French " | 2 14 | 3 4 |
| FRUITS DESSERT (in Syrup)— | | |
| Pears, Thurber's finest packed, per 3lb. tin | 1 9 | 1 13 |
| Peaches | 1 9 | 1 13 |
| Greengages | 1 9 | 1 13 |
| Egg Plums | 1 9 | 1 13 |
| Cherries | 1 13 | 2 0 |
| Apricots | 1 6 | 1 9 |
| HAMS— | | |
| Finest Irish, from 9 to 16lbs. per lb. | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Do. Yorkshire, from 24 to 30lbs. per lb. | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| HARICOT BEANS per 2 lb. tin | 0 11 | 0 12 |
| MACEDOINE, of Vegetable per tin | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| MINCE MEAT in 1 lb. jar | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| PATE DE FOIE GRAS (Goose Liver) Truffled in 1 lb. tin | 4 4 | 4 12 |
| PATE DE FOIE GRAS (Goose Liver) Truffled in 1 lb. tin | 2 12 | 3 2 |
| PEAS, TINNED— | | |
| Peas, Fine, Green, Superior per tin | 0 9 | 0 10 |
| Petit Pois, Surfins (au naturel) " | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Petit Pois, in Bottles per bot. | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| PIES, AND PATES— | | |
| Belgravian Camp, Chicken and Tongue, Turkey and Tongue, Veal and Ham (Poulton Noel's) | 1 3 | 1 6 |
| Glencairn Camp Pie, Turkey and Tongue, Ham and Chicken (Cunningham's) per tin | 1 8 | 1 11 |
| | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| RAISINS— | | |
| Sultana per 2 lb. bot. | 14 | 1 0 |
| Valencia " | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| SAUSAGES— | | |
| Bologna Sausages, small size (Crosse and Blackwell's per tin | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| Cambridge Sausages (Crosse and Blackwell's) per tin | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Cambridge Sausages (Poulton and Noel's) per tin | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages, (Blanchflower's per tin | 1 0 | 1 |
| Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages small tin (Blanchflower's per tin | 0 | 0 9 |
| Irish Sausages, Matterson's "Shamrock Brand per tin | 0 13 | 0 15 |
| Moir's Army Rations, No. 2, 1-lb. tin | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| Do. do. Sausages. No. 15 per tin | 1 4 | 1 7 |
| Mortadella Sausages " | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Norfolk (Blanchflower's) " | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Oxford Sausages, small size (Crosse and Blackwell's per tin | 1 8 | 12 |
| Oxford Sausages, large (Crosse and Blackwell's per tin | 2 9 | 2 14 |
| Oxford Sausages, small (Poulton and Noel's) per tin | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Pork (Crosse and Blackwell's) " | 1 8 | 1 11 |
| TONGUES— | | |
| American Lunch Tongues, superior per tin | 2 8 | 2 14 |
| Calves' Tongues in Jelly per tin | 1 8 | 1 11 |
| Calves' Tongues do per tin | 3 0 | 3 0 |
| Lunch Sheep Tongues per tin | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Do. Lambs' Tongues per tin | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Ox Tongues, dried, in tins (Crosse and Blackwell's), superior each | 6 12 | 7 8 |
| Ox Tongues in Jelly, ready for the table in tins each | 8 0 | 9 0 |
| Ox Tongues, Mayfair, very delicious each | 3 12 | 4 0 |
| Ox Tongues, Mayfair large " | 4 8 | 5 0 |
| Do. Prime Pic-Nic per tin | 3 2 | 3 8 |
| Do. Paysandu, small size " | 2 8 | 2 14 |
| Sandringham Lunch Tongues " | 1 3 | 1 6 |
| Sheep's Tongue, in Tomato Sauce (Poulton and Noel's) " | 1 8 | 1 11 |
| TRUFFLES, Bernard's ½ bot. | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| Do. do. 1-3 bot. | 1 0 | 1 2 |

COMPLETE LIST ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

---

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

| | | Rs. | | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model "Z" Gents' Roadster, 33lbs. | Cash. | 450 | Credit. | 500 |
| " "P" " Roadster, 32lbs. | " | 410 | " | 456 |
| " "S" " Roadster, 35lbs. | " | 330 | " | 372 |
| " "O" " Road Racer, 26lbs. | " | 400 | " | 445 |
| " "R" " Road Racer, 29lbs. | " | 330 | " | 372 |
| " "G" Lady's Roadster, 31lbs. | " | 410 | " | 456 |
| " "H" " Roadster, 34lbs. | " | 330 | " | 372 |
| " "N" Girls' Roadster, 30lbs. | " | 290 | " | 330 |
| " "5" Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs | " | 525 | " | 585 |

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC
XMAS CARDS,
FOR SENDING HOME
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT NOW ON VIEW AT THE
ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON,
RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,
PHOTOGRAPHERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

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XMAS 1897.

THE CHOICEST WINES and SPIRITS; the freshest and best Household Stores; the most delicious Sweets; the daintiest of Novelties; all at most reasonable prices,—

PHILLPIS & CO., LD, FORT & BYCULLA.

---

BAHADUR CIGARS.
FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT
OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

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HOLLY AND MISTLETOE

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| HOLLY SPRAYS | each | 0 8 |
| " WREATHS | 1-8 to | 2 4 |
| MISTLETOE ARTIFICIAL | each | 0 8 |
| " REAL | per piece | 0 8 |

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., FORT AND BYCULLA.

---

EVERY RECOGNISED KIND OF DISINFECTANT CAN BE HAD AT KEMP'S, BOMBAY.

CARBOLIC POWDER, FLUID, CRYSTALS, ACID AND SOAP, PHENYLE, CRESOL, NAPHTHALINE, POTASH PERMANGANATE.

CALVERTS', McDOUGALL'S, SANITAS, BURNETT'S, JEYES', LITTLE'S, CONDY'S, CHLORALUM, ETC.

KEMP'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS, GUARANTEED OF FULL STRENGTH AND ALWAYS FRESH.

MESSRS. KEMP also keep stock of new Scientific, Antiseptics and Germicides as introduced, and will make special importations to order on short notice.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETIES
ARTISTIC AND OF THE LATEST DESIGN AND NOVELTIES FROM FIVE DIFFERENT PUBLISHERS.
From As. 2 to Rs. 8 each.

MORENAS & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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FEW STIMULANTS

can compare for all-round efficacy in cases of languor, debility or general weakness with

KEMP'S COCA WINE,

which is one of the finest preparations of the invaluable drug Coca ever discovered.

IT EFFECTUALLY REMOVES the effects of over-exertion and fatigue, and has a wonderfully restorative and strengthening action when regularly taken.

Price Rs. 2-8 per large Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

---

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs 12 per year, including Postage.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 24th, 25th and 27th December, also on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 31st December, and 1st and 3rd January, 1898, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

### NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the B. L. and R. M. L. Guns at the Colaba North Fort at 10 A.M., on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, December 20th and 22nd,

W. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 18th December, 1897.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the UNDERSIGNED have ceased to ACT as Bombay Agents of the Bavarian Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of Munich.

GILL & Co.

THE ANNUAL RECITAL of the ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL will be given at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 20th December, in their Schoolroom, Mazagon. Parents and Friends of the Scholars are cordially invited.

J. DYMOND,
Head Master.

### FOR SALE.

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION PLANT. 2 Boilers, 2 Dynamos, 2 Engines Switch Board complete.

Apply to the SIRDAR'S Agency, Apollo Bunder.

### TENT FOR SALE.

1 Jubbulpore Single Pole Tent 16 ft. square with 8 ft. bhools, interior 16 ft. by 20 ft., Bathroom attached. Cost Rs. 75, new in February last...Rs. 450
1 Servants' Pal 10 ft. by 10 ft .....Rs. 50
1 C. O.'s Cabul Pal 9 ft. by 8 ft .....Rs. 60
1 Necessary Tent.....Rs. 25

W. J. MORISON, I.C.S.,
Sholapur.

### MORVI STATE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following PIPES, &c., for the Morvi State Water Works:—
About 1,300 tons Cast Iron Pipes from 4 to 12 inches diameter.
" 24 " Specials.
" 60 Sluice Valves.

Further particulars as to conditions of contract and payment and time for submission of Tenders may be obtained upon application through the post to the State Engineer, Morvi, Kathiawar.

Applications for particulars will be received up to 7th January, 1898, and should be accompanied by Currency Note or Post office order for Rs. 20, which sum will be returned on receipt of a bona-fide Tender.

The State does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. C. H. WHITE, C. E.,
State Engineer, Morvi.

# UNEXPECTED DEMAND.

OVER 6,000.

PACKETS SOLD IN THREE WEEKS OUR

# XMAS CARDS.

OUR HALF-RUPEE PACKETS containing 6 and 10 cards respectively are daily sold by Hundreds.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET OUR ONE RUPEE PACKET containing 6, 8, 9, 12, 20, 25, 40 and 50 respectively

CONTAINS TEN TIMES THE VALUE.

sepcial packets for children for four and six annas

AN EARLY CALL IS REQUESTED.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

# "NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

## TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News up to date. Subscription per Annum, Re. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay and the Mofussil, postage extra.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

WORKS BY C. EDMONSTONE ROSS, F.S.S., F.S.A.A., EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, P. W. D.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| ACCOUNT BOOKS, in great variety, for household and business-purposes ..... | 1 0 |
| HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS and other Forms, a pamphlet containing specimen rulings of useful forms, with hints on book-keeping, etc. | 1 0 |
| HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS, teaches how to keep ordinary private accounts in a simple and efficient manner, with specimen transaction ..... | 1 4 |
| USEFUL TABLES, Simplifies calculations of every sort in any currency, Wages, Exchange, Interest, etc., at any rate, for any period, comprehensive and simple..... | 1 8 |

The above have all been very favourably noticed by the Indian Press opinions of which can be had on application.

ROSS' ACCOUNT FORMS CHEAP, SIMPLE, EFFICIENT.

Uniform price one rupee each, or fourteen annas each for 6 or more at a time.

Please quote number and title when ordering.

1. CASH BOOK, separate columns for Cash, Bank and classification. Size 13 3-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 50.
2. PETTY CASH BOOK, shows daily receipts, payments, balances, and classification. Size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 26.
3. MARKET ACCOUNT, daily bazaar expenses with payments on account, and balances due to or from 11 days to a page, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 26.
3A. ADVANCE ACCOUNT, record of advances and recoveries, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 26.
4. ORDER BOOK, orders on trades people, with trefoil, to be returned priced by supplier, size 8 1-2 in. by 13 3-4 in. pages 100.
4A. ORDER BOOK, orders on trades people, without trefoil, size 5 1-2 in. by 13 1-4 in. pages 100.
5. SUPPLY BOOK, daily supply from each tradesman, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 50.
5A. PRICE LIST, record of market rates and from whom obtainable, size 6 1-2 in. by 8 in. pages 50.
6. STORES OR CELLAR BOOK, receipts, issues, and balances, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 50.
6A. STORES ISSUES, details of issues, size 6 1-2 in. by 8 in. pages 100.
7. BILL BOOK, monthly account of bills, payments and balances, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 26.
8. ABSTRACT, for classifying expenditure, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 50.
9. SUMMARY, monthly expenditure by head of account, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 26.
10. LEDGER, details under each head of account, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 100.
11. LEDGER ABSTRACT, summary of Ledger transactions, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 50.
12. BALANCE SHEET BOOK, monthly record of Assets and Liabilities, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 26.
13. PROPERTY BOOK, details of property, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 100.
13A. PROPERTY ON LOAN, account of articles borrowed and lent, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 26.
13B. LIST OF PURCHASES, a simplified form of No. 13, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 50.
14. SERVANTS' BOOK, wages account, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 26.
15. DHOBY BOOK, list of articles given out 18 washings to a page, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 26.
16. REMITTANCE BOOK, letter form for remittances, with trefoil for acknowledgment, size 8 1-2 in by 13½ in. pages 100.
16A. REMITTANCE BOOK, letter form for remittances, without trefoil, size 5 1-2 in. by 13 1-4 in. pages 100.
16B. RECEIPT BOOK, receipts for sums received, size 6 1-2 in. by 8 in. pages 100.
16C. PAY ORDER BOOK, authority for disbursements, 8 1-2 in. by 8 pages 100.
17. REGISTER OF LETTERS, details of letters received and issued, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 100.
17A. POSTAGE BOOK, record of despatches, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 100.
17B. PEON BOOK, acknowledgments of deliveries, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 50.
18. ADDRESS BOOK, record of addresses, size 6 1-2 in. by 8 in. pages 104.
19. VISITING LIST, records of calls paid and received, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 26.
20. LIST of ENGAGEMENTS, record of appointments fixed, size 13 1-4 in. by 8 1-2 in. pages 26
21. DIARY daily record of events. Unlimited space for each day's entries, size 6 1-2 in. by 8 in. pages 200.
22. MEMO. of RENTS, Premiums, etc., record of items falling due and paid, size 13 1-4 in by 8 1-2 in pages 50.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

# MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES HESSIANS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac (Mody) Bunder, Port Trust Godowns, Calcutta Shed, by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Thakoor Kheraj Soonderjee—
10 bales Hessians, 40 by 94, Hastings Mill, September shipment, arrived from Calcutta per s.s. "Noorani."

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, twists, &c.
10 bales grey dhoties.
1 case Turkey-red printed jacconets.
A quantity of grey piece-goods consisting of grey shirtings, jacconets, dhoties, etc.
1 case Turkey-red pink scarfs 42 × 10.
On account of the concerned—
10 bales lising glass.
1 brass cash scale.
1 Madras-built push-push.
9 boxes sherry } made and bottled in Spain by
8 do. dinner sherry } Messrs. Alberto Romero and
5 do. sherry gold } Co.
1 lot assorted hats.
1 do. Albert chains.
On account and at the risk of Canjee Thakersey—
15 cases silk warps.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 20th December, 1897.

# GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANGE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

# R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents, Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| At Livery, including Syce per mensem | |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ..... | 37 0 |
| Examination and Certificate ..... | 10 0 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness ..... | 5 0 |
| Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt... | 6 8 |

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

DR. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

# ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

# CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
1 lot wearing apparel.
7 sluice valves, 6" by 4", by Hamilton and Wood.
5 Hopkinson's injectors.
2 industrial lamps.
1 Lock's hydraulic boiler.
25 cases each 1 cwt wire nails.
3 cases 48 boxes Java gem Havanah, Manilla and Thompson cigars.
2 bags 180lbs. green tea.
2 cases, each 12 packets 1 lb. Pekoe dust.
3 cases, each 105 lbs. Bohea.
2 casks bisulphate of soda.
On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Peninsular—
3 cases printing ink.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built victoria by Offord.
1 handsom light victoria.
1 strong double seated brougham.
1 strong landau with handsome iron grey Arab horse, about 6 years, nearly 14.3, goes both in saddle and harness.
1 Singer's model bicycle with Dunlop's pneumatic non-slipping tyres and Brook's saddle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m.
The effects of the late Mr. E. F. VIEGAS, consisting of gold hunting watch by Perigans, diamond rings, signet ring, watch guards, collar buttons, studs and solitaires, loose diamond, musical clock, &c.
The effects of the late Mr. J. LAIDLAW, consisting of single cot, chairs, crockery, wearing apparel, eye-glasses, etc.
The effects of the late LILADHUR WALJI, consisting of chests of drawers, boxes, stools, pictures, globe lamps, copper, brass, and Germain silver pots, gold ear ornaments, ring, etc.
The effects of the late MANOCKJEE EDULJEE DADWALLA, consisting of silver watch with chain, iron cot, wearing apparel, copper and brass pots, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY TOYS AND LEATHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms 3 cases of superior woollen cloth just landed ex s.s. Caledoni and Arabia, consisting of single and double width all wool coatings, cokscrew, black silk black diagonal, blue twill, spun cashmere, overcoating, ten is, cord suiting, doe-skin everlasting cashmere, venetian tweed, serge, bird's-eye cashmere, broadcloth, &c.
The pieces which are from 5 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY FROM MOSER KARLSBAD, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

under instructions from the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Goolam Hoosein Amiroodin, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., and the following days, at 2 p.m. each day, at the "Aloe Building," Hornby Road, Fort.
Several cases of very rich glassware and crockery from Moser, Karlsbad, consisting of sets of dinner, dessert and breakfast services, flower jars, flower vases, centre-pieces, coverers of various designs and of variety of colours and shapes.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit all purchasers, and is on view Catalogues are printed.

On SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, the handsome blackwood and oakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, cottage piano by Rose and Co., American organ, fish bowl, water-carts with bullocks, garden, iron benches, table and hanging lamps, pictures, etc., the property of PESTONJEE MERWANJEE NARIELWALA, Esq.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th December, 1897.

# BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Owing to CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS our usual weekly sale of Horses and Carriages will be held on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF 431 BAGS FLOUR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 11 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mill premises, Mazagon, by order of the Bombay Flour Mill Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Vishram Megjee—
21 bags superfine flour.
75 bags export white flour.
On account and risk of Tayeb Hajee Ayeb—
23 bags export white flour.
On account and risk of Hajee Ayeb Remtoola—
15 bags export white flour.
On account and risk of Gursondas Chaturbhuj—
15 bags bazar white flour.
40 bags shop and special flour.
On account and risk of Hemraj Hurry—
228 bags Pollards white.
13 bags Pollards white.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SION ROAD, MATOONGA, A LITTLE FURTHER FROM THE KOHINOOR MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, the following landed properties:—
Firstly—All that piece or parcel of garden land or ground, together with the bungalow and out-houses built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Sion Road, Matoonga, a little further from the Kohinoor Mills, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 18 and 27, and new Nos. 15, 175 and 213, and Municipal Ward Nos. 3181 and 3140, containing by admeasurement 2,339 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the ground of Ardesir Parsee, on the south by the ground of Sookoor Boodia, on the east by a public passage, and on the west by the ground of Sookoor Boodia and others.
Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of paddy field, land or ground, situate, lying and being at Sion Road, Matoonga, containing by admeasurement 1,300 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 28 and new No. 806, and under Municipal Ward No. 7356, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north, south and west by the ground of Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthaky, and on the east by Sion Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th December, 1897.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A Good Opportunity to secure First Class Horses at a Cheap Rate.

Under instructions from Mr. James Tallock, the well-known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Remount Stable, Kennedy Sea Face, to the highest bidder, the balance of the shipment consisting of some good thoroughbred pairs untried, including some handsome pairs and saddle and harness horses in fine order, broken, unbroken, and also 3 good race horses, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Mr. James Pearse's Shop, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, &c., the property of G. MCLAREN, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Administrators of the estate of the late Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Hormusji Dubash:—
1 pair of grey handsome pegu ponies, about 7 handsome valuable bay and grey Arab horses going in single and double harness, very quiet.
1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted single-seated open quarters office brougham in very good order, by "Kesterton."
2 handsome strong glass-fronted double-seated brougham with open quarters.
2 English-built four-seated open carriage in very good order.
3 strong-built landaus in very good order.
2 strong-built four-seated barouche.
1 strong-built victoria, sets of English and country-made brass and plated mounted single and double harness, &c., &c.
Also property of another gentleman—
1 English-made light victoria, suitable for a single horse by Booker and Son.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAMATIPURA BAZAAR STREET.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and with the consent and concurrence of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Shetiba Venkati, an insolvent, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Eisette Shetiba and the said Shetiba Venkati, the following property:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 94 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent under old No. 3284, new No. 10033, old Survey No. 2218 and new Survey No. 2235, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed formerly under No. 47 and now under Ward E, No. 1020 and street No. 98, 80, 82, 81, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Camatipura Bazaar Street, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by Camatipura 7th Street, and on or towards the south by a public passage, and Masjid, and which said piece of land, messuage, building and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagers or any one of them.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th December, 1897.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of the other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-4. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

# HANDSOME PRESENTS.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
SILVERINE BELTS AND BUCKLES.
LEATHER AND SUNDRY GOODS.
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY,
GRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &c., &c.

TOYS! TOYS!
DOLLS! DOLLS!!
SKIN ROCKING HORSES.
SKIN TRICYCLE HORSES.
BOYS' CRICKET SETS.

# GAMES.

WINES AND SPIRITS
OF EVERY KIND AT MODERATE PRICES.

# MORENAS & CO.,

ICE CONFECTIONERS AND GENERAL MECHANTS,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Up-Country Orders Promptly Executed By V. P. P.

# BEYNON'S DISINFECTANTS.

| | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sanyle Powder in 2 lb. tins ..... | 0 8 | Perchloride of Mercury ..... | 4 0 lb. |
| " Liquid per gallon ..... | 3 0 | Black Oxide of Manganese..... | 2 0 |
| Carbolic Acid per gallon..... | 2 12 | Permangate of Potash ..... | 125 0 |
| " " Powder 10 per cent... | 6 8 cwt. | Manganate of Soda ..... | 65 0 |
| " " " 15 per cent... | 9 12 | Naphthaline Crystals ..... | 56 0 |
| Cloride of Lime..... ..... | 20 0 cwt. | Carbolated Creasote..... | 3 0 gallon |

Condy's Fluid, Terebene and other Patent Disinfectants in Stock.

BEYNON & CO., { ENGLISH CHEMISTS, } BOMBAY & POONA.

# BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

# CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

# SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

# TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

# SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

# THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

| Age next Birth day. | Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life. | Premiums limited to 25 years. | Premiums limited to 20 years. | Premiums limited to 15 years. | Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous. | 20 years or at Death if previous. | 15 years or at Death if previous. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 20 | 21 10 | 27 2 | 30 7 | 36 6 | 37 11 | 47 6 | 64 5 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 29 7 | 33 0 | 39 4 | 38 7 | 48 0 | 64 13 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 32 5 | 36 0 | 42 13 | 39 11 | 48 0 | 65 10 |
| 35 | 31 6 | 35 14 | 39 12 | 47 1 | 41 10 | 66 8 | 66 12 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 40 3 | 44 9 | 53 5 | 44 10 | 62 14 | 68 11 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 46 12 | 50 13 | 58 12 | 49 6 | 66 15 | 71 11 |

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1883).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

# COLD WEATHER HOSIERY & UNDERWEAR FOR GENTLEMEN.

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| Pure Natural Wool Vests, 6 for..... | 30 0 |
| Do. do. Pants, 6 for..... | 40 8 |
| Do. do. Socks, 6 for ..... | 6 8 |

# CASHMERE & MERINO HALF-HOSE,

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| Striped and Plain Merino, per doz., from ..... | 15 0 |
| Black and Navy Cashmere, per doz., from..... | 11 4 |

# BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

I THE Undersigned hereby notify that I have CHANGED the name of the s. s. PEKIN belonging to me to s. s. JUBEDA.

HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB.

### B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY INCLUDING B.-M. RAILWAY.

IT is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st January, 1898, the working of the ODDEPORE-CHITOR RAILWAY will be WORKED by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and taken over by the Oodeypore State.

H. D. OLIVIERE, MAJOR, R. E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. and B.-M. Railways.

Bombay, 15 December, 1897.

### NOTICE.

THE SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AT NASIK ROAD.

THE Undersigned will gratefully acknowledge DONATIONS towards the ERECTION of 4 more COTTAGES (for EUROPEANS) which are greatly needed at the above Institution. A copy of the latest Report will be sent on application.

H. M. PHIPSON, Hon. Sec.,
Nasik Sanitarium.

6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 1 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

### BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN FARES DURING CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

DURING the period from the 24th to the 26th December inclusive, RETURN TICKETS will be issued to First and Second Class Passengers for any distance above 100 miles over this Railway AT A SINGLE FARE. These tickets will be available for completion of return journey upto and inclusive of the 11th January, 1898.
The holders of these Tickets may break journey, provided that the line is not travelled over more than once in the same direction and that the journey in each direction is completed within the same limit of time after commencement, as is allowed for single journey Tickets (vide para. 49 of the current Coaching Tariff).
The second half of the Ticket must be dated at the station of return before the journey is commenced, otherwise the ticket will be invalid and the holder will be liable to a charge of excess fare.
These Tickets will be accepted to secure reserved accommodation ON THIS RAILWAY at the following scale, provided that the accommodation is available and that the distance travelled over this Railway is not less than 200 miles:—

| Class | Tickets required to secure a reserved compartment. |
|---|---|
| First ..... | Three. |
| Second ..... | Five. |

Return Tickets between Howrah and Amrasoti and Allahabad and Amrasoti (via Bengal-Nagpur Railway) may be obtained at the following Reduced Fares between the 24th and 26th December, 1897, and they will be available for completion of return journey upto and inclusive of 11th January, 1898.

| | | | Rs. A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Between Howrah and Amrasoti | | First class..... | 31 14 |
| " | " | Second class... | 27 11 |
| " Allahabad | | First class..... | 22 5 |
| " " | " | Second class.. | 22 5 |

The Intermediate and Third Class Fares from Howrah and Allahabad to Amrasoti (via Bengal-Nagpur Railway) are as follows:—

| | From Howrah. Rs. A. P. | From Allahabad. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Intermediate class (single) ..... | 13 15 9 | 11 15 6 |
| Third class ..... | 7 7 6 | 8 2 9 |

The return concession Ticket does not entitle the holder to any additional concession, such, for instance, as that under paras. 50 and 51 of the current Coaching Tariff.

A. M. CLARK,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dated Nagpur, 15th November, 1897.

## INSURANCES.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. |
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 11 8 0 | 25 | 15 7 0 | 25 | 13 13 0 |
| 30 | 12 12 0 | 30 | 18 6 0 | 30 | 16 9 0 |
| 35 | 14 3 0 | 35 | 22 13 0 | 35 | 19 1 0 |
| 40 | 16 1 0 | 40 | 30 1 0 | 40 | 23 10 0 |

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

### LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

### INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

### SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 07 July, 2017

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8 No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work under taken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

XMAS ! XMAS ! XMAS ! The most reliable and useful present on the Merry occasion is a SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE with all the latest improvements. The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

EVENING DRESS SHIRTS.—Ready for use. All sizes kept in stock. Our own Superior make.—ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street, Bombay.

VATCHA BROS., 620 Girgaum, Bombay, never import Inferior or Shop-soiled Cycles, and hence no reduction in their prices.

CHRISTMAS TREE HOLDERS and Toys Buyers will find a Unique Stock of Latest Novelties at Cheapest Prices. At SHROFF BROTHERS' XMAS BAZAAR, now on.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed to Merchants and Xmas Tree Holder or TOYS and FANCY GOODS. Every requisite for Xmas Trees at Cheapest Price. SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

TRY YOUR LUCK !!! You will get useful Presents for Gents or Ladies for Re. one only by turning the New Wheel of Fortune at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulterations, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—V. R. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, SHORT-HAND WRITER, to go to Congress at Amraoti. Apply sharp, stating terms to "D. G. P.," G. T. High School, Market Post, Bombay.

CLEVER representative WANTED, for a firm of Machinists. Must have a good knowledge of Textile Machinery, know Bombay and up-country thoroughly and be prepared to travel. Liberal salary to a really able man. Applications will be received in confidence, but full particulars of past experience, age and salaries required must be stated. Apply to "D. E." care of this Office.

WANTED, Experienced MILL ENGINEER, holding first Class Certificate, for up-country Cotton Mill. Apply by letter only with full particulars of experience, salary required, and Copies of testimonials to RALPH DOUSK & SONS, Ltd., Apollo Street, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL. —150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price. SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chaukis, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

RECEIVED Syphonia rgans with 3 music rolls and case complete, Rs. 80. Expressly made to suit the Indian Climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEWLY TO HAND.—For Xmas Season. Neckties of every description. Silk Cummerband Belts from the best house in Paris. Presentation Boxes in Velvet and Satin containing Perfumery and Soap. First Class Scents, Toilet Waters, Soaps, Tooth Powders, Hair Washes and every Toilet Requisites from the best French and American Houses. Specially in requisites for complexion at F. PINKELSTEIN'S Pall Mall Hair Cutting Saloon, 73B, Esplanade Road, Fort.

TOMSON'S BRONCHIAL or COUGH SYRUP. Excellent preparation for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Cough and Cold in the head, per Bottle As. 14 Apply to TOMSON and Co., Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—One Brand-New LADY'S CYCLE "LADY HOBART," with Dunlop Tyres, Gear, case and all accessories complete. Rs. 300.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Light running GIG by Stephens and Sons in good order. Rs. 350. Apply A. BAUMANN, Bombay Club.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm, occupied by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

OLD ESTABLISHED PARIS FIRM, wishes to enter into communication with Firms in India with a view to the IMPORTATION of CORAHS. Address, H. G. M. A, Poste Restante, Place Bourse, PARIS, (France).

BROWN Leather Dressing for Boots and Shoes, Harness and Brown Leather of every description. Its constant use preserves the leather and at the same time imparts a brilliant gloss. Per Bottle As. 10. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHEAP BARGAIN, Don't Loose this Opportunity. Messrs. HASSONALLY MULLA HAKIMJI and BROS. are having from 16th instant, GRAND CLEARANCE SALE of Ready Stock of English BOOTS and SHOES, in order to make room for their 'Xmas Stock. Shop No. 1, Crawford Market.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milners, Chubb's, Lords, Nazer's &c., Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First Class European HOTEL, occupying the highest position, Commanding extensive views. Nearest to Neral Station, Gymkhana, and fashionable resorts.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is NOW OPEN. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA :—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1723—35 s of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette" "Times of India" "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

XMAS PRESENTS.—We request the public to inspect our large and choice Collection of INDIAN ART WARES, Jewellery and Silver Ware, just suitable for Presentation.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street.

XMAS CARDS for sending home, a large and varied Assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

BACHELORS' CHAMBERS, FURNITURE specially designed for this purpose. Estimates supplied on application to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SNOWFLAKE OIL, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., and by Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., and at the Kerosine Oil Godowns, Mazagon, at Rs. 5 8 per case.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

*NOTIFICATION.*

*THEIR EXCELLENCIES the GOVERNOR and LADY SANDHURST will hold a RECEPTION at Government House, Malabar Point, on THURSDAY, the 6th January 1898, at 9-30. P.M.*

*All Officers and Gentlemen who attended HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR'S LEVEE on the 8th December, 1897, are entitled together with the Ladies of their Families to attend the RECEPTION.*

*By Command,*
*RICHARD OWEN, Major,*
*Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.*
*Government House, Malabar Point, 20th December, 1897.*

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE TUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

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MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

| | Rs. a |
|---|---|
| 100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate | 3 0 |
| 100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate | 4 0 |

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

LONDON (ENGLAND).

HAXELL'S

FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.

COMFORTABLE AND CENTRAL.

WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.

APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED.

LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.

BY APPOINTMENT

To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India ;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India ;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.

OFFICES IN INDIA :
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES :
57 and 59, Chancery Lane, London.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

THE

APOLLO HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

ENTIRE CHANGE.

IN THE

COOKROOM STAFF,

AN

EXPERIENCED "CHEF"

HAS BEEN ENGAGED,

All the OLD COOKS have been DISMISSED,
The HOTEL is ENTIRELY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.
THE COOLEST ROOMS
AND THE BEST TABLE in the East.
PRIVATE ROOMS for Small Parties.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS | $ 250,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS | $ 50,000 |
| TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars) | $ 158,000 |

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.
12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,

RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

HAND-BOOK.

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.

THE Indian Council allotted yesterday a lakh of extra Bills on Bombay at the enhanced rates of 1s. 3 3-8d. and 1s. 3 11-32d., and half a lakh on Madras, at the latter price ; the Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight remaining at 1s. 2 29-32d. per rupee, to which it was advanced on Thursday. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £190,000 in Silver, and £120,000 in Gold to this port ; £10,000 in Silver to Calcutta ; £19,000 in Silver to Hongkong ; and £5,000 in Silver to Shanghai.

Consols were unchanged in London yesterday at 112 15-16 ; and Indian Sterling Loan at 117½. The price of Bar Silver declined 3-16d., say to 25 15-16d., per oz. ; and in New York the metal was 3-4 cent cheaper, at 56 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4'84 7-8 dollars. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-8th per cent., to £61 3-8. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 103¼ *ex-coupon* ; Paris Exchange on London being unaltered, at fcs. 25'24.

To-day, the London Banks have further put up their buying rate on India by 1-8d., making it stand at 1s. 3 1-32d. £160,000 in Gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England. The Stock Exchange quotations wired by Reuter, including Consols at 112 15-16, are unchanged ; so is the price of Bar Silver, at 25 15-16d. per oz. ; the value of the metal in New York being also unaltered. Paris quotations are unchanged.

Linseed has been quoted in London to-day, at 34 1-4s. per 424lbs., buyers via Canal, April-May shipment, to Amsterdam, tone of the market quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening ; Surats and Arrivals quiet, Sales 12,000 bales ; East Indians *nil*, Imports 4,000 bales. The price of spot Americans was unchanged at 3 3-16d. per lb. ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 3 7-64d. for December deliveries, and 3 9-64d. for April-May. The Manchester market was quiet.

This afternoon, Liverpool closed easier ; Surats dull ; and Arrivals steady, with both spot and arrival prices unaltered. The Sales are 7,000 bales; Imports 26,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid. : Uplands remained at 5 1-8 ; Futures for March having been a point lower, at 5'74, but unchanged for June, at 5'88. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 63,000 bales.

To-day, again there is practically no change in prices in New York, ready Cotton being still quoted at 5 7-8 cents, and Futures at 5'75 and 5'89 cents in the two positions, respectively. The Receipts of Cotton at the Ports to-day is 57,000 bales. The total quantity in sight in New York yesterday was 6,410,000 bales, as against 5,930,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Our local Cotton market has been dull in tone to-day ; business has been upon a small scale ; and prices are again Re. 1 per candy lower. Exporters have bought 800 bales, consisting of 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 142 ; 200 Bengals, at Rs. 135-40 ; and 400 Bengals "Fine," at Rs. 145-6 ; the Mills having taken only 250 new Kanganam, at Rs. 160 ; and 100 Behrampore at Rs. 155 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS call for no comment, being generally neglected by shippers, and with prices nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 4,404 bales. |
| Wheat | 1,860 cwts. |
| Linseed | 4,410 " |
| Gingellyseed | 13,065 " |
| Poppyseed | 1,339 " |
| Castorseed | 810 " |
| Rice | 3,618 " |

FREIGHTS are quiet, but very steady at yesterday's quotations : but as usual on mail-day, no fresh business has been reported.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady at 1s. 3 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 1-2d. for three months' sight Credits. Business has been upon a limited scale to-day ; but rates have been firm throughout, and at the close 1s. 3 3-8d. Wire Transfer was obtainable, but there were no buyers We quote at leaving off :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 3 3-8d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 3 3-8d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight. | 1s. 3 13-32d. | " |
| Credits 2 do. | 1s. 3 17-32d. | " |
| France 3 do. | 1'03½ | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and rates for 3 1-2 per Cents have receded to 97 for Cash, and 96 7-8 for the January 1898 Account. Threes nominal.

SHARES are dull to-day, and we have to report but two changes in prices, viz. : a decline of Rs. 15 each, in China Mill and Manockjee Petit Mill.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bhownuggur | 2 23-32. |
| The Manchester Market has been quiet. | |
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 112 15-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 103ex. |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 117½ |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 61 3-8 |
| Bar Silver | 25 15-16 |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total week's sales of cotton | 65,000 | bales. |
| " " Surats | 200 | " |
| " Imports of cotton | 147,000 | " |
| " " Surats | Nil | |
| " Stock of cotton | 726,000 | " |
| " " Surats | 6,000 | " |

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, DEC. 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawar (extra) left here, for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, DEC. 19.

French mail steamer Ville de Ta Ciotat from Australia arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

New Caledonia cable interrupted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Durban reports all Transvaal lines interrupted.

Cable Sitia Rhodes interrupted.

Cable San Thome Lourda interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th December 1897.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 17 | 7 | 30 p.m. | 22 | 38 |
| Teheran | 19 | 1 | 10 p.m. | 1 | 6 |
| Suez | 19 | 2 | 5 p.m. | ... | 2 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 19th December 1897.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | ... | 51 | ... | 3 |
| " Karachi | ... | 26 | ... | 1 |
| " Madras | ... | 17 | ... | 1 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ARMSTRONG.—November 26, the wife of Rev W F Armstrong (Indian Chaplain, Retired List), Vicar of Winslow-Bucks, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BENSON—CURRIE—November 18, at St John the Divine's, Vassall-road, Kennington, Rice Philip Benson, Captain Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Rev Rice George Benson, of Hope Bowdler, Shropshire, to Clara Helen, younger daughter of the late Major-General A A Carnie, C B, 33rd Punjab Pioneers.

DARLINGTON—FARRAR.—November 30, in Christ Church Cathedral, Canterbury, the Rev J hn Darlington, M A, Vicar of St Mark's, Kensington, only son of the late John Darlington, Esq. of Lonsdale, Streatham, to Lilian, youngest daughter of the Very Rev the Dean of Canterbury, D D.

DEATHS.

BURN.—November 25, at The Vicarage, Sutton St Edmunds, Mabel, daughter of the late Henry Burn, Lieutenant Indian Navy, and Master Attendant, Singapore, and of Mrs Burn, Hamlet-road, Upper Norwood.

CLARKE.—November 28, at 3, Tor-gardens, Campden-hill, Sarah Hodgson Clarke, youngest daughter of the late Richard Clarke, late Madras Civil Service aged 63.

DUNSMURE.—November 20, at 10, Coates-crescent, Edinburgh, Elizabeth Mary Sandwith, widow of Major George Dunsmure, late 8th Madras Light Cavalry.

STUART.—November 14, at Lenoxville, Province of Quebec, Canada, W H Stuart, late of the East Indian Co Service, youngest son of the late Rev J Francis Stuart, Rector of Gravenhurst, Bedfordshire, aged 82.

THOMSON.—November 28, at Fripp's Hotel, Manchester street, London, William Brooke Thomson, late Major-General Bengal Army and Deputy Commissioner Central Provinces, aged 68.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1897.


IT is abundantly evident that the naval expedition to the Far East for which the Emperor William has "lent his brother," has for its object something far more important than the exaction of redress for the massacre of two Roman Catholic missionaries rash enough to proselytise at the very birth place of Confucius, a hot bed of religious fanaticism. It would have been as prudent for the missionaries to set about making converts to Christianity in Mecca or Medina and expect to escape martyrdom. For the last two years German war vessels have been busy surveying the coasts and harbours of Chinese Islands, and apparently seeking for some convenient site for a naval station. The murder of missionaries in the Province of Shanburg furnished a useful pretext for occupying a position in the large Bay of Kiaochau at the entrance to the Gulf of Pecleli. It is stated that the "Powers interested in the Far East" will observe an expectant attitude until the extent and nature of the German demands on China are more accurately known. That diplomatic avoidance of any compromising pronouncement doubtless covers the existence of an understanding between Russia and Germany, without which it would be in the highest degree improbable that Kiaochau of all places would have been occupied. Count Cassini's famous Convention secured for the Russian Pacific fleet the right to winter in the Bay and to establish coal depots and docks, ostensibly to enable the naval forces of the Czar to give his Chinese ally effective support if again threatened by a hostile force. It was a stipulation having its counterpart in the provisions for sending Russian officers to reorganise the Chinese Army and allowing a considerable number of Chinese officers and young men to receive military instruction in Russia. The German Emperor, who has been leaving no stone untuned to arrive at a friendly understanding with that Power, would not have risked an open quarrel by laying hands on a Bay which was thus ear-marked to the Czar, had no understanding been come to giving him a free-hand. As we have before taken occasion to point out, the service of Germany to the Dual Alliance in adding her weight to the representations that induced Japan to renounce the chief prize of a successful war could not have been rendered in pure goodwill. That is not the German way, nor indeed the way of any of the Great Powers. Russia obtained the right to construct some hundreds of miles of her great strategic railway through the heart of a Chinese province and the promise of an ice-free port France received important concessions in the south in recognition of her disinterestedness. Why should Germany go without? The exuberance of the Kaiser when toasting Prince Henry on board the Deutschland is explicable if there be an understanding with Russia—which necessarily includes an understanding with France also—that he shall be free to exact from China some adequate reward for his share in the deliverance effected in 1895. Without such an understanding the scarcely veiled menace to "anyone that might affront or prejudice us" would be ridiculous bombast, if intended for Great Britain, as apparently it was.

It was scarcely necessary to encourage Prince Henry to strike China with his mailed fist, for the profitable pastime of coercing a State in no condition to offer effective resistance is of the essence of his mission. That gallant young sailor appears to have lost his head when acknowledging his omnipotent and omniscient brother's Imperial counsel to use his fists freely. He made a speech which is described as extraordinary, promising the proclamation of a new Gospel destined apparently to supersede or at all events to supplement that which the martyred missionaries endeavoured to preach at the very cradle of Confucius. "My only desire is to preach abroad the Gospel of Your Sacred Majesty!" The German papers—or some of them—affect to regard that fraternal utterance as blasphemy. If it be not blasphemy, it is to their minds incomprehensible. The English press do not detect anything more reprehensible in the words than the extravagance of a hero of melodrama, which they find also in the speech of the Emperor himself. German critics who are shocked that a Hohenzollern Prince should speak of his Crowned Brother as sacred, should remember that from the beginning Emperors have been not only sacred, but Divine. The Divine Right which makes it the duty of children to shoot their own fathers at the bidding of the Sovereign is a Gospel, *i.e.*, a Message to the world, deserving to be preached abroad as well as any other. It will have the charm of novelty in China, where fathers have hitherto have claimed a perhaps undue reverence at the hands of sons old enough to pull a trigger. That the speeches of Kaiser and Prince were somewhat extravagant, realising the high flown rhetoric of nautical melodrama, is true enough. It will perhaps be more useful to consider the probable outcome of this long contemplated attempt to establish German influence on a solid footing in the Far East.

Isolated, a German settlement in those seas would be at the mercy of any one of the four Powers disposing of an incontestable naval superiority in those seas—Great Britain, Japan, Russia, and France. With the acquiescence and support of Russia and—except in one contingency, now becoming more and more remote—with that of Russia's ally, the presence of Germany in those waters will constitute a new Triple Alliance that cannot fail to add to the preoccupations of the other two Powers. It was perhaps with a foreknowledge of this development that Japan is pushing forward her naval preparations with remarkable energy. A writer in the *North American Magazine* shows that Japan is not only building more ships than any other Power except Great Britain, but she is building better ships in English dockyards than England is constructing for her own navy. She is building in England four battleships of nearly fifteen thousand tons, and one of ten thousand tons, and in in divers other foreign countries she is building seven powerful and very formidable cruisers which have very newest improvements, eight destroyers, and twelve torpedo-boats, and in her own dockyards four cruisers, besides torpedo and other boats. Second only to Great Britain in naval activity, she is ahead of France, greatly in advance of Germany, Russia, and the United States. The whole of the Japanese fleet is of the highest and latest type of naval architecture. Of course, Russia and France and Germany can change the balance of naval power decisively against Japan by reinforcing their squadrons in Eastern waters; an eventuality that may decide the Island Empire to follow the example of other Powers and seek an understanding with Russia. It is indeed asserted that this policy has already been decided upon, and that the first fruits of it are to be seen in the ascendancy of Russian influence in Korea. But that is beside the present point ; which is that a German naval station with a strong squadron in the Far East is the natural development of the combined action of that Power with Russia and France in those parts two years ago. Russia has sent her fleet to winter in Port Arthur with the consent of China.

MANY enquiries have lately been made by people who carefully follow the sailing notices given in the familiar advertisement of the P. and O. Company concerning an innocent little footnote that has lately been added thereto. This note states that the steamers marked with an asterisk "proceed to Aden only and cannot take passengers for Europe." A reference to the list shows that the steamers referred to are the "ferry boats" which sail fortnightly for Aden connecting with the Australian liners of the Company, and that the fresh arrangements come into force at the same time as the new contract. It appears that the passengers by the Australian liners have strongly complained of being joined at Aden by passengers from a port infected with plague. In consequence of this the P. and O. Company have had to announce a change in their sailing arrangements which will for all practical purposes, from a passenger's point of view, make their departures fortnightly instead of weekly as heretofore. No one will care to spend a week of his leave at Aden, and consequently the "ferry" boats will leave the port without passengers. The change will be a source of great inconvenience to officers on short leave, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the efforts which it is understood are being made to induce the Australian colonists to look at the matter in a different light will prevail. The P. and O. Company are subjected to severe competition by the Orient Line so far as their Antipodean business is concerned, and they cannot afford to lightly disregard the protests made from Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide against existing arrangements. How little real reason there is for these protests is seen from the fact that our Australian cousins have submitted to the present plan for the whole of the fifteen months that Bombay has been infected and during that time not a single case of plague has been imported into Europe either by the P. and O. or any other Line. The examination of passengers is so strict at this end and the class of persons who almost exclusively travel to Europe have all through been so generally immune that the risk to our Australian cousins is infinitesimal, and as quarantine is not imposed upon them in Europe in consequence of the connection with Bombay at Aden the "Cornstalks" might well re-consider the question. The contemplated change is not the only one of importance to the homeward traveller. It appears from the list of departures by the P. and O. that the large through boats will only proceed as far as Marseilles during January, February, and March next. There will thus be no direct sailings by the P. & O. between Bombay and London for three months, but a concession in rates will be made which will enable passengers to travel by the overland Marseilles route at the same price as they would pay to go all the way by sea, the only difference in cost to them being the commissariat on the railway journey. The unfortunate and protracted strike of engineers in England is the cause of this further disorganisation of the arrangements which have been so regular for many years as to become an apparently unchanging part of the P. and O. Company's sailing programme. The strike has prevented the completion of the two "greyhounds" intended to convey the mails from Suez to Brindisi, and also of the Arabia, the sister boat of the India and the Egypt. The acceleration of speed provided for under the new mail contract renders it impossible for the company to send their large boats round to London while still unprovided with the auxiliary vessels they have laid down for the purposes of the contract. The large cargo business of the company with London has been let out to the Wilson and other Lines for the first three months of 1898, Sir Thomas Sutherland and his co-directors having given up all hope of obtaining their new vessels in time for use during that period. Whether they will have to wait still longer for the boats which in the ordinary course would have been completed many weeks ago remains to be seen. We have here yet another instance of the fatuous policy of the engineers in refusing to work because a small minority of their number have not had their uncompromising demand for an eight hours' day complied with. Not only are they doing incalculable injury to the interests of their own branch of British industry ; they are inflicting great loss on other British trades and are driving a great deal of capital and commerce alike to foreign countries.

COUNT ESTERHAZY has proved the truth of the saying that a man can only be written down by himself. All the attacks made upon him in the interest of ex-Captain Dreyfus' honour, telling as they were, did not ruin him. But a batch of letters found during a search showed that, whether a traitor or not, he is a scoundrel and a disgrace to the uniform he wears—that is if the letters are authentic. He spoke of the French staff as beneath contempt and longed to see the day they would all be again in German prisons. He only wished he could destroy a hundred thousand French troops—not quite the sentiment for a French officer even though of foreign extraction. Paris sacked by a hundred thousand drunken men would be a sight that would fill him with joy. He wished he had his discarded mistress in Tunis ; then his orderly's rifle would go off of its own accord and she could never worry him again. Esterhazy's military career is closed. But that does not benefit Captain Dreyfus, who is held by the Military authorities to be guilty, though Esterhazy's writing is suspiciously like his. It is not true that Sir George Lewis has been employed to get evidence to prove Dreyfus' innocence. That was a fiction. The reported wholesale suicide of the other Dreyfus family turns out after all to have been a case of murder and suicide. Dreyfus suffocated his wife and three children and himself with them ; there is nothing whatever to show that they were consenting parties. They were suffocated in their sleep, and Dreyfus in a letter left behind him explained to the Commissary of Police why he had resolved to take the lives of his family and himself. Dreyfus, it is possible, was a connection of the imprisoned ex-captain. But he was not hounded down by misguided patriots, nor was he supposed to be in any way mixed up with the intrigues which have caused so much commotion in Paris. His patriotism led him to discard the name of Dreyfus and adopt that of his wife, a lady who was of English origin, formerly known as the Countess O'Hegerty. It appears that he had got into financial difficulties, having, as he said, been "swindled by a scoundrel" out of all his money, and he preferred death for himself and his family. His mode of procedure was simple and one which is not uncommonly adopted in France. Several dishes of charcoal were arranged on the marble top of a washhand stand and set alight. Dreyfus told his concierge that he was going to London for a few days, and that he was giving his two servants a holiday during his absence. The concierge did not trouble to observe when and how his tenants left, but when night came, although he had not seen them go, he concluded they must have gone to the station. Two days later, however, as he was cleaning out the courtyard, he noticed that one of the windows of the Dreyfus flat, which was usually furnished with curtains, was stopped up round the cracks with a woollen blanket. He informed the Commissary of Police, and on an entrance being effected the five corpses were found in the room, and near them were three chafing dishes full of charcoal and a portable stove, the draught-pipe of which had been stopped up with rags. As to the romance which was alleged to be connected with the unfortunate occurrence little credence was attached to it in Paris from the first. And on being interrogated on the subject, the father-in-law of the exiled captain declared that he had never heard of the man whose suicide had become a Paris sensation. The name Dreyfus in Alsace as well as in Paris is said to be as common as Brooks in Sheffield.

ON Friday last a large and influential public meeting was held in Bombay to petition the House of Commons and represent the disastrous results of that costly policy on the finances of the country. The Hon'ble Dr Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and some good speeches gave expression to the general feeling of alarm at the ruinous results of the continuous drain on the resources of the country. The figures set forth in the petition are striking. But not less striking is the persistence with which our Russian neighbour has for years urged the Government of India to pursue the Forward Policy, and to do it boldly and resolutely. That is an ominous fact that has not yet received the attention it deserves.

SINCE the commencement of the official year, the earnings of the Indian Railways have been better by half-a-crore of rupees than in the same months of 1896. To the increase, the East Indian and North-Western lines are the principal contributors, having between them done better by over seventy lakhs of rupees than in 1896. On the other hand, earnings of the G. I. P. and Bombay-Baroda in the same period have been nearly thirty-five lakhs less than last year.

RECENT rain in the Punjab has benefited spring crops, and the prospects of young wheat throughout Northern India are said to be excellent. Everything continues to point, therefore, towards large wheat exports next season. The numbers under famine relief throughout India has now dropped to 87,000, of which the Central Provinces account for 63,000.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST proceeds to Mahableshwar for the Christmas holidays tomorrow evening by the 11-30 p.m. train. The departure will be private. The Governor will return to Bombay early in the New Year, and a reception for Europeans and natives will be held on January 6th. On the following day Lord Sandhurst will proceed to Karachi to open the Lady Dufferin Hospital there, and to make a short tour in Sind. He will return to Bombay on January 17th, and almost immediately afterwards the Bombay Improvement Trust Bill will be laid before the Legislative Council.

WE are asked to state that the Garden Party which is to be given by Lady Sandhurst at the Ladies' Gymkhan, Malabar Hill, this afternoon, is only for those to whom invitations have been sent.

THE statement which has appeared elsewhere, that the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent will take leave in March and that Sir James Campbell will act for him during his absence in Europe as Member of Council, is wholly unfounded. Mr. Nugent has no intention of going home on leave.

AMONG the Queen's visitors at Windsor Castle, on Nov. 27, were the Duke of Connaught and the Thakore of Morvi, K.C.I.E. To the latter her Majesty granted an audience, and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the the Indian Empire. The Duke of Connaught and Princess Henry of Battenberg were present. The Thakore of Morvi afterwards lunched with the Queen and Royal Family.

THE Portuguese gunboat Liberal, Captain Henrique de Castro Carvalhosa e Athayde, arrived in harbour on Saturday afternoon, from Goa, having on board his Exc

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## ARRIVAL OF THE GERMAN SQUADRON AT SPITHEAD.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

The special German Squadron for China has arrived at Spithead.

Prince Henry bids farewell to Her Majesty the Queen at Osborne to-day.

## OCCUPATION OF PORT ARTHUR BY RUSSIA.

The Russian-China Squadron has entered Port Arthur with a view of wintering there, and China has acquiesced in the arrangement.

It is explained at St. Petersburg that this step is merely due to the temporary need of a winter station, and that there is no question of a forcible occupation.

## THE MURDER OF MR. TERRISS.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

Doubts are expressed as to the sanity of Archer, who murdered Mr. Terriss.

It appears that he had cherished causeless feelings of revenge against his victim for some time.

## THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE KIEL SPEECHES.

The English Press generally in discussing the speeches made by the Emperor William and Prince Henry at Kiel ridicules their extravagance, and says they are suitable for the heroes of a melodrama.

## THE GERMAN PRESS ON THE KIEL SPEECHES.

The German papers are tolerably outspoken in their comments on the Kiel speeches, and especially that made by Prince Henry, which, they say, either verges on blasphemy or is incomprehensible.

## GERMAN TROOPS FOR CHINA.

The German liner Darmstadt, with Marines, has sailed for China.

## THE CRIPPLEGATE FIRE.

At to-day's sitting of the Committee of Enquiry into the Cripplegate fire, Mr. Brown was examined, and said he was unable to recollect whether he was behind-hand with his rent, and whether shortly before the fire he had offered to sell the whole of his stock at below cost price.

## THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Duners has arrived from Bombay.

## THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The Conference of the Masters and Engineers has resulted in a provisional agreement on all points except the eight hours' one, which the employers refuse to accept.

The Conference has been adjourned, pending a fresh ballot of the men.

## THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

PARIS, DEC. 18.

Consequent on the report of the fresh committee on the Panama corruption scandals, three ex-Deputies and one Deputy (M. Boyer) have been arrested, and other arrests are impending.

The trial of those concerned in the Panama scandals began to-day.

There were eight defendants, viz :—M. Arton, Deputies Maret and Boyer, and five ex-Deputies.

M. Arton was examined, and corroborated the indictment charging his co-defendants with receiving large sums to support the lottery loan in Parliament.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The Bombay mails of the 4th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

## THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 18.

There were 44 cases and 31 deaths recorded in the city ; 5 cases and 7 deaths in the cantonment, 2 cases in the suburban limits ; in the district 15 indigenous cases, 8 deaths, and 4 imported cases and 4 deaths.

In the General Hospital 32 were admitted, 22 died, and 402 remain ; in the Mahomedan Hospital 5 were admitted, 7 cured, 2 died, and 73 remain ; in the Hindu 4 admitted and 3 died, leaving 64 ; in the Guzerathi Hospital 1 was admitted and 1 cured.

## POLO GYMKHANA.

Captain DeLisle got up another polo gymkhana meeting yesterday. A large number of spectators were present. Six events were competed for, and all were largely filled in.

For the Polo competition seven entered, the winner being Mr. Way ; Mr. Murray coming second. The Jumping competition for horses in pairs, for which Major Brown had offered a Cup, was won by Captain Hussey and Mr. Lambert, who made 25 points ; Colonel Monteith and Mrs. Cobham being second. The Picnic Stakes, for pairs of mounted horses or bicycles, was won by Major Brown and Mr. Fair fax. In the Brigade race the riders had to ride up to the lady, there whistle a tune without dismounting, and the lady to write the tune on a card. This was won by Captain Iremonger and Mrs. Copper. Nearly eighteen competed for it. The Bobarchi Khana Stakes, for which Mrs. Whitby had offered a prize, was won by Mrs. Fawcett. The Pony bare-backed trotting race was competed for by 13. It was won by Major Ross. After the sports were over Mr. Spragge distributed the prizes.

## THE NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWALPINDI, DEC. 17.

A special meeting of the Rawalpindi Borah community was held on the 17th instant, in the premises of Seth Mamooji Hakimji, in which the following resolutions were passed under the presidency of Shaikh Lookmanji Ishmailji :—"1. The Government of Bombay be thanked for appointing Seth Adamji Peerbhoy Sheriff of Bombay, by a telegram, which reads as follows :—'We, the Rawalpindi Borah community, most gratefully beg to thank your Excellency for your kindly selection of our most respectable leading member.' Seth Adamjee Peerbhoy, as Sheriff of Bombay" (2) A congratulatory telegram be sent to Seth Adamji Peerbhoy, which runs as follows :—'We warmly congratulate you on your appointment as Sheriff of Bombay, and highly appreciate your public and private munificences. May God bless you and your family.'" After giving a brief account of the meritorious deeds of Seth Adamji Peerbhoy and the valuable services rendered to the Government and the public by him, the meeting was dissolved with three cheers for the long life of our beloved Queen-Empress, and the distribution of *attar, pan* and the sprinkling of rose water. In honour of Seth Adamji Peerbhoy, a dinner party was given by Seth Mamooji Hakimji to the members of the Rawalpindi Borah community.

# THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

## MOVEMENTS OF THE BRIGADES.

## THE DISPOSITION OF THE FORCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

The Peshawar Column reached Jamrud yesterday. On the way, news arrived of a raiding party near Bara, and the 45th Sikhs were despatched in that direction, but found none. Meanwhile the whole of the First Division excepting the 5th Gurkha Scouts were concentrated at Bara, while General Lockhart with the headquarters of the Tirah force has gone to Peshawar. The Third Brigade with the headquarters of the Second Division encamped at Mamani. The new disposition of the force is therefore, now nearly complete, and nothing interferes with the next move, which is to be up the Khyber.

On Thursday night at Mamani two officers' horses and ten mules were stolen by prowlers about the camp.

## THE MARCH UP THE KHYBER.

## NO SIGNS OF THE ENEMY.

DEC. 19.

General Hammond with the Political Officer and a small escort, yesterday, went up the Khyber to Fort Maude, without seeing a soul. Ali Masjid also appeared deserted. The road up the pass has not been injured, and only two or three telegraph posts knocked down.

General Lockhart and head-quarters of the Tirah force, also head-quarters, First Division, with the First Brigade, under General Hart, 21st Madras Infantry, the Nabha Regiment, one Mountain Battery, R. A., one Kohat Mountain Battery, and the Divisional Sappers and Miners, have all reached Jamrud.

General Palmer, Commanding the Line of Communications, has now made Peshawar his headquarters. He paid a flying visit to Bara yesterday, accompanied by the Staff.

All was quiet yesterday in the Kurram, Tochi, and on the Peshawar border.

## PREPARING FOR THE KHYBER AND BAZAAR VALLEY.

## SOLDIERS TAKEN PRISONER.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 18.

A *Pioneer* telegram from Swat Kot, dated 17th December, says :—Sir William Lockhart with the 3rd Brigade moved to Bara, to-day. The 4th Brigade moved into the 3rd Brigade's Camp which has been entrenching itself all day. Many hundred tribesmen have been rooking in the vicinity of the Camp to-day, but have not been allowed to approach within rifle range.

Bara Fort, 17th December.—The 1st Division is now concentrated here, General Gaselee having marched in with the Brigade. All are very busy re-fitting preparatory to advancing into Bazar Valley and up the Khyber. Sir William Lockhart and head-quarters Staff arrived to-day from Mamani. Sir William went on at once to Peshawar. To-morrow, part of the 1st Division will march to Jamrud in two parallel columns across the plain under Generals Symons and Hart. At Jamrud troops will find tents, but orders have been issued for the force to move forward from Jamrud without tents and as light as possible. General Hammond marched fram Ilam Gudr to Jamrud to-day.

## STAFF CHANGES.

Several changes have been made in Staff, 1st Division :—Major Barrett D.A.Q.M.G., 2nd Brigade, has been promoted A.Q.M.G., 1st Division. Captain Norman, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed Provost Marshal, vice Captain Graham, resigned ; Lieutenant Wakeley, 17th Bengal Cavalry, has been made A. D. C. to General Symons in place of Captain Dallas, 16th Lancers on leave. Lieutenant Rose Royal Horse Guards has been appointed Extra Oderly Officer by the Officer Commanding the 1st Division. Major Hegan 5th Dragoon Guards has been appointed D. A. Q M. G. to General Gaselee ; Lieutenant Bruce R. A., has been appointed Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Hart, vice Lieutenant Hart who has left to join the Staff College. It is understood that Generals Symons and Hammond will leave Jamrud on the 22nd with ten days' rations, that they and all their troops will return to Jamrud at the end of that period. During the retirement down the Bara Valley Colour-Sergeant of the Royal Scots Fusiliers was taken prisoner by Afridis. He is known to be now alive in their hands. Three privates of this regiment are also missing. It is thought these have been killed.

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The reoccupation of the Khyber is, we understand, to be carried out at once. General Symon's division and General Hammond's brigade were concentrated at Jamrud for this purpose, and two out of these three brigades should be sufficient to reopen the pass : while the third can maintain communication with Peshawar. It is believed there will be no great tribal gathering in the Khyber itself, and that only a slight opposition will be offered. Once Ali Masjid has been seized, the Zakka Khel cannot do much mischief.

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Following upon this movement from Jamrud will come an expedition into the Bazar Valley, which is the winter quarters of the Zakka Khel. The route to be taken will be from Shaghai heights, which may be remembered as the position whence Ali Masjid was shelled by Sir Sam Browne in 1878. The Afridis will probably gather in some strength to oppose the march of our troops into Bazar, where many of their families and flocks and cattle are now collected. The snow has prevented any column being sent from Bara Valley to Bazer, as the Maugalbagh Pass is closed. This pass is marked on our maps as the Jarobi, and lies between Dwatol and Barkai.

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Nothing is yet definitely settled as to Sir William Lockhart's proceeding on leave home, and indeed until it is seen how events will shape themselves in the Khyber and Bazar Valley it is scarcely possible to judge whether he can be spared. The Zakka Khel are still full of fight, and though they suffered considerably in the recent fighting in the Bara Valley they show no inclination to send in their *jirgahs*. So long as their ammunition lasts, they will probably not give in. The presence of troops in their winter settlements, however, will make their position extremely difficult : for they cannot live in Tirah, where snow is now lying.

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The Bazar Valley, which was visited by the expeditions of 1878-79 under Generals Maude and Tyler, lies between the southern Khyber hills and the Sarghar Range, which forms the northern boundary of the Bara Valley. On the west it is shut in by the hills which form the boundary of Afhganistan, while to the east it merges into the Chura Valley. The principal village is China, on which the various routes from Jamrud, Ali Masjid, Landi Kotal and Dakka all converge. The following quotation from the "Records of Frontier Expeditions" may serve to instruct our readers when they have to follow the further operations of General Lockhart's force : "Taking the roads which constitute the lateral communications between the Khyber and Bazar, the road by Shuidanna (five miles west of Jamrud) is fair, and the passes from Ali Masjid and Shaghai over the Chura Kandao and thence to China are the best, and are practicable for cavalry and laden camels. The road from Ali Masjid to Alachi and thence to Kamma is a mule-track. From Garhi Lalabeg (just short of Landi Kotal), the Bori Pass, practicable for pack-bullocks and mules, gives access to Bazar : this is the usual route of the Zakka Khels of the Khyber. From Churs to Walai and China, elevation 4,200 feet, the main road follows the bed of the stream." From China a route runs westward for six or eight miles, then crosses the Jarobi Pass and enters the Upper Bara Valley at Shundahana, the Sandaona of recent telegrams, destroyed last week by our troops.

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From the Bazar and Chura Valleys there are a number of passes leading into Bara. The principal of these are the Inzari, the Boksar and the Halwai, of which the first named is the most easterly. It is stated that the pathways accross them are difficult and are seldom used except for raiding purposes, so our Sappers and Pioneers may have their work cut out in improving them if columns are sent from Barkai into Bazar, to co-operate with any force operating from the Khyber direction. The Zakka Khel families always congregate in Bazar in the winter months and there are a very large number of cave dwellings along the banks of the river which drains the valley and also in the cliffs. Fortified hamlets also are found, but these are not so numerous as in other parts of the Afridi country. One safe line of retreat will be open to the Zakka Khels, namely over the Sitsobi Pass towards Afghan territory, unless a flying column from Landi Kotal can close this before any retirement begins. Even then the Tabat Pass further to the west, traversed by General Tytler in December 1878, would be open, though it is more difficult than the Sitsobi. The Chura Valley and the country immediately west of the Jamrud plain will need to be traversed as well as Bazar, and we may rely upon every step being taken by Sir William Lockhart to inflict full punishment upon the clans who are still holding out.—*Pioneer*.

## DEATH OF LIEUT. POWYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 19.

The death is reported of Lieutenant Powys Oxford Light Infantry, at Nowshera, from meningitis.

## SNOW IN THE KURRAM.

Snow was falling on hills in the Upper Kurram Valley yesterday.

## SURAT RELIEF FUND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, DEC. 18.

A private subscription has been opened here for the Surat Relief Fund. The Maharaja Saheb has subscribed one thousand rupees, and the Diwan Saheb two hundred. Other sums have also been promised.

## VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR TO QUARANTINE CAMPS.

YESTERDAY morning, Lord Sandhurst inspected the Mody Khana Segregation Camp, the sheds erected for the poor residents of Kamatipura and the Jain Hospital. His Excellency was to have visited those places on Saturday, but owing to pressure on his time he had to put off the visit till yesterday. At seven o'clock, H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Sir James Campbell, Chairman, Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. C. C. James, Surgeon-Major Dimmock, and Mr. Enthoven, started from the Government House and proceeded to the Foras Road sheds, where the party was met by Mr. Gell, the Police Commissioner, Sirdar Mir Abdool Alli, Head of the Criminal Investigation Department, Sirdar Oomer Jamal, and Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram. These sheds, about forty in number, have been constructed on a large open space, opposite the Foras Road Market, by Mr. Ellapa Ballaram. The sheds are well ventilated, but they are not quite faultless. Each shed measures 20 by 10. It is separated by a partition in order to accommodate two families. Each partition is intended to contain about ten persons. This is positive over-crowding ; besides, there are not separate rooms. The bed-room, the sitting-room, and the work-room are all made into one. The sheds are all in line and there is good space left between each of them. His Excellency was informed that more commodious rooms were not necessary because most of the people slept outside in the open air. But the winter mornings are generally cold and misty and, exposure to the cold would certainly sicken the poor people who have not sufficient clothes or bed to protect them. It would be well if some benevolent resident sent them warm sheets or rags to cover themselves with when lying in the open air. There was an air of cleanliness in and around the sheds, which are very well constructed indeed.

After inspecting the sheds the Governor and party drove to the Modykhana Segregation Camp. Here his Excellency was met by Dr. Julius, who is in charge of the camp, and Dr. Foy. Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, and Messrs. Raghunathjee Malap, Balcrushnarao B. Pitale, Vamanrao Nana, Narayen T. Vaidya, and Narayen V. N. Mandlik were also present. The camp presented a very picturesque appearance resembling a bazaar in the Native town. There are a number of wards in the camp. Accommodation is made for the medical staff, the nurses, and servants, and separate cook-rooms are provided. The first thing that met the eyes of the party was the distribution of rations to the people. They were made to sit in a deep line and each person was served with ghee, rice, and other necessaries by the contractor's servants. The arrangements for the distribution of the rations were admirable in so far that there was no chance of anybody being left out. The enclosure is large enough to contain about two thousand people. There were nearly fifteen hundred persons yesterday in the camp. In one place the passengers by land are kept ; while in another the passengers by sea are detained. There is an observation ward and a hospital attached to the camp. Yesterday, two cases of plague were discovered. It is supposed that the cost of providing the passengers with food will be roughly about ten thousand rupees. The average cost for each man is about four annas per day. Most of the people seemed to make themselves merry in the camp, though on some faces were to be discovered traces of nervous care and anxiety. One thing noticeable was that the contractor took care to see that all the men were provided with rations. The arrangements made in the sheds and wards for the convenience and comfort of the people are good, and due attention is paid to sanitation and hygiene. The cots were neatly arranged ; the rooms were kept clean and tidy, and supplied with powder and disinfectants. This camp was constructed by Sirdar Oomer Jamal for the Plague Committee in an excellent manner. Mr. James informed the Governor the pains Sardar Oomer Jamal had taken in erecting the camp speedily at a very short notice. His Excellency expressed an opinion that the camp was a very good one, and he thanked Sirdar Oomer Jamal for his exertions in the matter. The Governor, while on his way to the camp, inspected the arrangements for the passengers on arrival at the Victoria Terminus, where they are kept under observation before being taken to the camp.

From the Mody Khana Camp the Governor and party drove to the Jain Hospital at Bhuleshwar. The hospital is in the vicinity of the Madhav Baugh, and it has been brought into existence and supported by the Jain community. Here his Excellency was received by Mr. Virchand Dipchand, Mr. Kaliandass Keshowdass, Mr. Fakirchand Premchand Roychand, and several other members of the community. There were nineteen patients in the hospital, which is in charge of Dr. Maganlal Bhut. As there is ample room in the hospital, the authorities have decided to admit other Hindus besides the Jains. They are also thinking of erecting a segregation camp, having already applied to the Government for a plot of land for the purpose. After inspecting the hospital the Governor returned to Government House.

## MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-MAJOR H N TOMPSON, Bengal Command, and Surgeon-Captain Jameson, Punjab Command, will be detailed by the Principal Medical Officer to proceed to England during the present trooping season.

THE Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—19th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant J Craik, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Squadron Officer on probation, vice Captain Medley, promoted to Squadron Commander. 31st Punjab Infantry—Major A. Wallace, Second-in-Command. 27th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Second-in-Command, vice Major Gibbs, 1st Madras Pioneers,—Captain Mackenzie-Kennedy, to be Commandant, vice Colonel Fenwick retired ; Captain B A Johnstone, Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Command, but to remain seconded ; and Captain C. W Wilkieson to be Second-in-Command vice Johnstone, 33rd Madras Infantry—Lieutenant J. H. Whitehead, Wing Officer to be Adutant, vice Captain M. R. Hurly, vacated

## BOMBAY SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

THE second extra meeting was held on Saturday, and from a racing point of view was far better than the previous week. The fields were bigger and finishes very close. Backers probably thought it a poor day. Favourites were nowhere, and ten to one chances are not usually picked out by the majority as likely to win. The first race let in an outsider in Gladstone, who after a desperate finish with Invincible, the favourite, just beat him by the shortest of heads. The winner started at 4 to 1. The second race again proved somewhat ruinous to the public, as Freddie, who was served up warm at 6 to 4 on, could get no nearer than third. Zora, a 10 to 1 chance won somewhat easily, beating Bawbee a length. In the third race, Peacemaker did not disappoint his followers, though Sirdar might have proved a thorn in his side had his jockey made his effort a little sooner. The fourth event on the card, a race for walers, again gave the bookies a good time of it, as Rey, who looked a certainty on paper, "went down," and could only get third, with Marwari first, and Sampler second. There was a question about Marwari on the ground, that though he has run several times no one has ever seen his pedigree declared. The point was held over for discussion. The fifth race went to Showiman, a 4 to 1 chance, who won as he liked ; and the last event on the card was won by Driver. It was a pleasant afternoon's sport for those who looked on, but extremely ruinous from a money making point of view. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Sandhurst were present throughout the afternoon. The Band of the Middlesex Regiment played a pleasing selection of music which added to the enjoyment of the proceedings. The following are the details :—

1ST RACE.—"The Scurry." Distance—3 furlongs. Rs. 200. For Arabs 13-3 and under landed since 1st August 1897. Weight 13-3 to carry 10st. W. I.

Messrs Abdool Razak and Amir's b a p Gladstone, 9st 7lbs, Greenhalgh ..... 1
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Invincible, 10st 2lbs, Ebrahim ..... 2
Mr S A W's b a p Gunball, 8st 9lbs, Heeroo ..... 0
Mr Hoosung Jamsetji's b a g Forrester, 9st 11lbs, Major Coaran ..... 0

Betting : 5 to 2 on Invincible ; 2 to 1 Forrester ; 4 to 1 Gladstone ; 6 to 1 Gunball.

All four ponies which figured on the card faced the starter and were sent away well together. They came down to the bend together, where Gunball and Gladstone drew out. Half-way to the distance Invincible joined them, and a most desperate race ensued, Gladstone gaining the judge's verdict by the shortest of heads from Invincible, who beat Gunball for second place by a neck. Time—42½ secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Byculla Stakes." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 200. For Arabs, and Galloways of other classes, which have not won a race value Rs. 1,000. Weights—Arab horses W. A. raised 14lbs. Galloways 14 hands :—English and Colonials, 10st 3lbs, Arabs, 9st 7lbs. Country-breds, 8st 7lbs, W. I. Penalties—Winners : once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 600, 4lbs. ; for each such race, in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Animals landed since 1st August, 1897, 10lbs. ; maiden, 4lbs. ; animals which have not won a race value Rs. 180, 4lbs. Accumulative.

Mr J B's c a s m Zora, 8st 6lbs, Rajoo ..... 1
Mr J Mollinson's b c h m Bawbee, 7st 2lbs, Jakoo ..... 2
Mr R P Kapadia's c a s g Freddie, 9st 11lbs, Ebrahim ..... 3
Mr A M Bush d'r g a g Liverpool, 8st 10lbs, Greenhalgh ..... 0
H H Aga Khan's b a s m Fleetwing, 10st 2lbs, Aga S Shah ..... 0

Betting : 5 to 4 on Freddie ; 3 to 2 against Fleetwing ; 2 to 1 Bawbee ; 3 to 1 Liverpool ; 10 to 1 Zora.

Zora jumped off from the start, being never headed, and won easily from Bawbee, who beat Freddie a neck for second place. Time—1min. 21¼ secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Dwart Stakes." Distance—half mile. Rs. 200. For all maidan Arab and C B Ponies. Weight—12-2 to carry 9st 3lbs W I Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs 80 once, 4lbs ; twice 7lbs ; oftner 10lbs. Allowances. Ponies which have not won a race value Rs 80 allowed 4lbs ; Ponies landed since 1st August 1897 allowed 10lbs.

Mr Hyde's b a p Peacemaker, 8st 10lbs, Aga S Shah ..... 1
Mr S A W's g g a p Sirdar, 9st 4lb, Hiroo ..... 2
Mr R P's b a p Rouse, 9st 5lbs, Ebrahim ..... 3
Chief of Kagal's b a p Good Luck, 8st 2lbs, Jackoo ..... 0
Mr J B's g a p Palika, 9st, Native ..... 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Malta, 9th 4lbs, Maj Conran ..... 0
Mr Ali bin Amir's g a p Nait, 8st 9lbs, Ambaji ..... 0

Betting : 5 to 2 on Peacemaker ; 4 to 1 Sirdar and Romeo ; 5 to 2 Malta ; and 10 to 1 the others.

A good start, with Romeo away a little ahead. He kept that position to the distance, where Peacemaker drew out and passed him. Half-way up the straight Sirdar came along with a rush and passed Romeo, but the effort was too late to enable him to get nearer than a length to Peacemaker, who won fairly easily. Time—55 secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Big Stakes." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs 200. Handicap for all horses.

Mr R B's b a s g Marwari, 9st 11lbs, Greenhalgh ..... 1
Aga Moochool Shah's b e f Sampler, 8st 12lbs, C B Mahomed ..... 2
Mr R P Kapadia's br a s g Roy, 10st 3lbs, Ebrahim ..... 0
Mr J Tullock's b a s g Sackoloth, by Invader-Woorul, 7st 8lbs, Heroo ..... 0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Roy ; evens Marwari ; 2 to 1 Sampler ; 5 to 1 Sackoloth.

Roy jumped away with the lead, but was soon joined by Marwari, who at the distance came away and won easily. Sampler beating Roy a length for second place.

5TH RACE.—"The December Stakes." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 200. Handicap for Arab Horses.

Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Showiman, 7st 10lbs, Heroo ..... 1
Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a g Nobleman, 8st 11b, Greenhalgh. 2
H H Aga Khan's a s Meheraj, 10st 3lbs, Aga S Shah ..... 3
Mr Lyndon's g a h Khusru, 8st 10lbs, Major Conran ..... 0
Mr D D's g a h Rathore, 8st 6lbs, Mirza ..... 0
Mr A M Bushari's g a g Chanda, 8st 2lbs, Ebrahim ..... 0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Meheraj ; 2 to 1 Chanda ; 4 to 1 Nobleman and Showiman ; 8 to 1 the others.

Meheraj led the field to the bend, where Showiman came up and passed him winning as he liked from Nobleman, who beat Meheraj by half-a-length for second place. Time—1min. 23secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Auction Stakes." Distance—1-2 mile. Rs. 200. For Arab galloways 13-3 and under. Weight—13-3 entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 10-7. W. I. 3lbs, allowed for every Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Maidens allowed 7lbs.

Mr M J Mohomed's b a p Driver, 8st 5lbs, Heroo ..... 1
Aga S Shah's ch a g Russian, 9st 6lbs, Owsac ..... 2
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Solicitor, 9st 6lbs, Ebrahim ..... 3
Mr Dawson's b a p Rathbride, 8st 3lbs, Jakoo ..... 0
Mr Allo Hoosein's g a g Sachine, 9st 4lbs, Dreckhill ..... 0
Mr Frankland's b a g Off Chance, 9st 10lbs, Greenhalgh ..... 0

Betting : 3 to 2 Driver and Russian ; 5 to 4 Solicitor; 4 to 1 Sachine ; 6 to 1 the others.

Solicitor and Russian went away at a great pace, but soon came back to the field, when Driver took the lead and maintained it to the end, beating Russian by a length. A good race for second place. Time—55 secs.

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WHAT is the secret of longevity? Sir James Sawyer has been confiding it to a Birmingham audience. Like so many other secrets, it consists in "paying attention to a number of small details." Here is a list of them, collected from the reports of Sir James Sawyer's lecture :—1. Eight hour's sleep. 2. Sleep on your right side. 3. Keep your bedroom widow open all night. 4. Have a mat to your bedroom door. 5. Do not have your bedstead against the wall. 6. No cold tub in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body. 7. Exercise before breakfast. 8. Eat little meat and see that it is well cooked. 9. (for adults) Drink no milk. 10. Eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroy disease germs. 11. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy those cells. 12. Daily exercise in the open air. 13. Allow no pet animals in your living rooms ; they are apt to carry about disease germs. 14. Live in the country if you can. 15. Watch the three Ds—drinking-water, damp and drains. 16. Have change of occupation. 17. Take frequent and short holidays. 18. Limit your ambition. 19. Keep your temper. Keep all these commandments, and Sir James Sawyer sees no reason why you should not live to be 100. An interesting point in vital statistics was incidentally brought out by Sir James Sawyer. The death-rate during the last 200 years has been enormously decreased ; but the decease has all been between the ages of birth and thirty-five : "Those who had passed that age had not so good a chance of living as the people who had lived 200 years ago. The meaning was that now the weaklings amongst the young were less easily killed off than they were 200 years ago. With regard to those of thirty-five, those who lived in the olden days had the advantage that there were no telephones, telegrams, trains, daily share lists, or daily news-papers." It has sometimes been assumed, in fore-casts of the future, and even in surveys of the present, that sanitary improvement means a race of old men. But it is not so yet or necessarily ; and, perhaps, never will be—until, that is, we have all learned to conform to Sir James Sawyer's regimen.

# ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 3.

## THE ATTACK ON THE FORWARD POLICY.

THE action of Lord Salisbury's Government in regard to the North-West Frontier continues to form the staple of the speeches of the Opposition leaders. Sir William Harcourt in the address he delivered at Kirkcaldy, the scene of his first attempt to enter Parliament, devoted a great deal of eloquence and ingenuity in proving that "of all the mischievous reactions" of which the present Government are guilty the "most mischievous and most dangerous" is the reversal of their predecessor's policy in reference to Chitral. Like other Liberal orators he made the most of that unfortunate remark of Lord George Hamilton previous to the rising. Sir William observed :—"Lord George Hamilton afterwards, and before any of this fighting began, came forward and, with what I can call *characteristic levity*, said, ridiculing us and our fears : 'The tribes were only eager to be annexed, and no forward movement of recent years had so completely put an end to the trouble with the tribes.' What an admirable prophecy! He said the only difficulty of the Government was to resist the desire of the tribes for annexation, and that there was an end for ever of any trouble with the tribes. What a prophet! Does not that evince the profound want of acquaintance of the present Secretary of State for India with the conditions upon the scientific frontier and with the feeling of the tribes upon which they act?" Mr. Bryce at Coalbridge Lanarkshire, on Tuesday, complained that the Unionist leaders still continue to shelter themselves behind the Viceroy, and Sir Henry Campbell at Dunfermline last night—Scotland is having quite a monopoly of the Chitral crusade—scornfully declared that he and his hearers knew Lord Elgin's worth when those who are now busying themselves as his friends "were not aware of his existence"—a well-meant but not well-expressed tribute to the Viceroy. So far the controversy between Mr. Balfour and Sir Henry Fowler is, as Lord Salisbury said of the discussions indulged in by the London County Council, fruitless. In a long letter to Saturday's issue of the *Times* Sir Henry replies *seriatim* to the arguments of Mr. Balfour as to the breach of faith allegation being an after thought, and with reference to the demand for the originals of the private telegrams says :—"I cannot believe that Mr. Balfour will deliberately assert that confidential Cabinet communications are to be handed to the Press!" In this belief, Mr. Balfour replies, Sir Henry Fowler is correct. But the First Lord cogently points out a document does not become a "confidential Cabinet communication" simply because it is communicated to the Cabinet. Mr. Balfour explains that it is not Sir Henry Fowler's communication to the Cabinet that he desires to see, but the communication to Lord Elgin, Lord Elgin's reply, and the final statement of Sir Henry Fowler's assent or dissent from Lord Elgin's arguments. It is difficult to see how Sir Henry Fowler can resist this demand ; but if he does Mr. Balfour and his friends will not be sorry, for by hammering away at this weak spot in the armour of their opponents they are diverting public attention from the main issue. Sir W. Harcourt as an old Parliamentary hand seemed to recognise this at Kirkcaldy, and he consequently said as little about the breach of faith argument as he possibly could.

## THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME.

We are hearing a great deal about the manifesto issued last week by the Political Committee of the National Liberal Club embodying the answers received by them to inquiries addressed to political associations throughout the country. The Ministerialists see in this manifesto another illustration of the fact that the Liberal party are at present at sixes and sevens—a condition of things so playfully alluded to by the Marquis of Dufferin in opening, at Edinburgh, yesterday, a bazaar in aid of the Leith Liberal Club. Lord Dufferin calls himself a Unionist, and he made a pretence of having been brought there under false pretences by his daughter, the wife of the Liberal member for Leith, Mr. Munro Ferguson. Comparing himself to "Samson of old" and Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson to Delilah the difficulty he felt was "to discover which is the master column which supports the keystone of your arch, for they appear to me each of them to be crowned by a capital belonging to a different order of architecture from its fellow. On one side there rises to my imagination the florid Corinthian exuberance of Sir William Harcourt flanked by the staid Ionic chastity of Mr. Morley, confronted by the Doric strength of your late Prime Minister and substended by the composite graces of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Birrell. Now the question arises, with which of these is it necessary to try conclusions in order to bring your roof down?" While the Unionists try to make all the capital they can out of the action of the National Liberal Club's zealous Political Committee, the *Daily News* and the *Westminster Gazette* denounce the manifesto as an encroachment on the preserves of the National Liberal Federation and as not representing the club as a whole. The latter assumption is quite true ; but if the Political Committee, who are a sub-committee and not directly representative of the members, wish to satisfy their thirst for political information by making inquiries of certain associations scattered over the kingdom what is the harm. The *Westminster Gazette's* attitude is probably coloured by two facts —first that Mr. Labouchere happens to have been manœuvred into the chair of the Political Committee, and second that the policy of that journal appears to be to get Lord Rosebery back as leader of the Liberal party as soon as possible.

## THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

At the time of closing my letter last Friday the results of the School Board election had reached me from every district except Marylebone, where all the leaders—Progressive, Diggleite and Rileyte—were candidates and which has been well described as the cock-pit of the contest. It was not until quite late that the figures were published. There as elsewhere the Progressives were victorious ; but to the surprise of everybody concerned the redoubtable Mr. Diggle, who had been such a prominent figure at the School Board for so many years, failed to secure re-election. The Independent candidate, Mr. Barnes, headed the poll with about 30,000 votes ; Mr. Evelyn Cecil (the disciple and successor of Mr. Riley) came next with some 20,000. The Hon. Lyulph Stanley, leader of the Progressives was third with 18,500, and the three other Progressives each received over 15,000, and Major-General F. J. Moberley, an Independent moderate, who had made himself obnoxious to the Diggleites, came in last with 14,000. Poor Mr. Diggle only polled 10,464 against upwards of 30,000 three years ago. How are the mighty fallen and how little sympathy they sometimes receive. Here is the "Times" to-day observing that "the public will not be found inconsolable for his absence from the present Board." The number of votes recorded throughout the Metropolis was half-a-million less than in 1894, but upwards of a quarter-of-a-million more than in 1891. For fifteen years the Progressives have dweltin the cold shades of opposition, and their delight at once more enjoying the sweets of power is only tempered by the thought that their success is generally accepted as implying not so much approval of Progressive principles as disgust at the squabbles and divisions in the Church party, at the connection of India with the London School Board being continued. It began with the appointment of Lord Lawrence as the first Chairman and was continued by the active service for such a long period of a former distinguished Governor of Bombay, Sir Richard Temple. And now another ex-Governor of the Western Presidency, Lord Reay, has been selected as Chairman ; while the "Times" hopes that the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Charles Elliott, will be chosen for the important post of Chairman of the Finance Committee, the position so well filled by Sir Richard Temple. Sir C. Elliott has been elected a denominational, but his denominationalism is not of an aggressive type, and he is personally popular with all parties. The new Board includes eight ladies as compared with four elected in 1894. In Hackney, the Tower Hamlets, and Finsbury ladies head the poll. One of these ladies, Miss Honnor Morten, is a type of the New Woman so much satirised a few years ago. She belongs to a family of position and means ; but left home to make her own way in the world, and now earns her living as a lecturer.

## RUMOURS ABOUT LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

The "Daily News," which sometimes picks up items of political news earlier than its contemporaries, yesterday fluttered the Party dovecotes in Westminster by announcing that Lord George Hamilton is to receive as a New Year's gift a peerage Another report mentioned him as the probable successor of the Earl of Elgin as Viceroy of India, but that particular report was evidently an old friend. I happened yesterday afternoon to meet a Conservative member who is distinguished for his knowledge of and interest in Indian affairs. He seemed to think from certain indications he had observed that the rumoured elevation of the Secretary of State for India was not without foundation. This was before the evening papers came out with a denial. One reason given for the supposed desire of Lord George Hamilton to quit the busy life of the House of Commons for the serene atmosphere of the gilded chamber is the state of his health. He does not look a very robust man ; but when he made his fighting speech at the annual meeting of the London Municipal Society on Wednesday he seemed to be as well as usual. As a rule only wealthy men aspire to a peerage. That Lord George Hamilton is not a man possessing a superfluity of riches is shown by his drawing an allowance of £2,000 a year when he is not holding office, it being considered a point of honour that "political pensions" should not be received when men can afford to keep up their position without them. Of course, if Lord George is to be the next Viceroy he may think that his dignity would be increased by his being raised from the rank of a younger son to a full-fledged peer of the realm.

## BOMBAYITES IN ENGLAND.

*On dit* Sir Raymond West is giving up his pleasant house under the shadow of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham and intends in future to live altogether at Cambridge. He evidently prefers University Society to Suburban Society. Some people will think his choice a wise one. Mr. Herbert Birdwood is back in town and temporarily residing at 28, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, W. Bombay was well represented at the *soiree* held at the Imperial Institute last night in connection with the National Indian Association, amongst the visitors being Sir John and Lady Jardine and Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree, M.P. In the city yesterday I met Mr. "Tony" Morrison, a former popular member of your commercial community. Like

been done since the receipt of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's not very encouraging answer.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The Barony of Dorchester which was created just over a hundred years ago has become extinct by the death of the fourth holder of the title, who as a young man served with the Coldstream Guards in Canada and the Crimean campaign and afterwards commanded his old regiment. He was married, but has died childless, and there are no male relatives to succeed him. He interested himself in one or two philanthropic movements such as the Association for providing open spaces for recreation purposes; but otherwise his name was not prominently before the public.

By the death of the Rev. James Legge, Professor of Chinese at the University of Oxford, the anti-Opium Society if it is still in existence loses one of its most influential supporters. He was born at Huntly, in Aberdeenshire, eighty-two years ago, and lived for a long time in China as a missionary. Of his translations of the Chinese classics competent authorities speak in the highest terms, one speaking of Dr. Legge's "imperishable achievements." The chair of Chinese at Oxford was created in 1876, and it owes its existence to the initiative of a number of gentlemen connected with the trade of the Far East. Dr. Legge had occupied this professorship from the time of its formation, and he will be greatly missed at Oxford.

The deaths are also announced of Alderman Sir George Tyler, who was Lord Mayor in 1894 and was created a baronet in honour of the completion of the Tower Bridge and the birth of an heir to the Throne in the direct male line; Mr. James Bateman, a distinguished botanist and the pioneer of orchid culture; Dr. H. W. Freeman, a leading practitioner in Bath and owner of a well-known breeding stud; Mr. James Hedderwick, LL.D., who established the Glasgow citizen in 1842 and enjoyed some repute north of the Tweed as a writer of verses; Dr. Von. Marquardsen, one of the leaders of the German National Liberal party.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

| Wards. | Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper and Lower Colaba... | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| B Mandvi and Umbarkhadi... | 7 | 0 | 20 |
| C Market, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..... | 15* | 3 | 30 |
| D Khetwadi and Mahaluxmi. | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| E Tarwadi, Tardeo, and 1st Nagpada ..... | 3 | 1 | 25 |
| F Parel ..... | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| G Mahim ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water Division ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ..... | 0 | 9 | 19 |
| Total..... | 23 | 12 | 112 |
| Same date last year..... | 67 | 30 | 219 |
| Total mortality same date 1895 ..... | ... | ... | 68 |

*One recent arrival from Kothrud, near Poona, 15 days' residence in Bombay.

CHOLERA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Attack ..... | 1 |
| Death ..... | 1 |

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Middle and Lower Colaba and Fort, Northern..... | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| B Mandvi, Dongri, and Chuckla ..... | 7 | 2 | 21 |
| C Bhuleshwar, Kumbharwada, Market, & Khara Talao ..... | 13 | 2 | 19 |
| D Girgaum, Khetwady, and Chowpatty ..... | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| E Kamatipura, Byculla and Mazagon ..... | 4 | 2 | 25 |
| F Parel..... | 3 | 0 | 11 |
| G Mahim..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water Division..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Hospitals..... | 0 | 20 | 22 |
| Total..... | 31 | 29 | 114 |
| Total plague deaths to date.. | 13,884 | 11,510 | |
| Same date last year.. | 33 | 36 | 209 |
| Total mortality same date 1895.. | ... | ... | 95 |

CHOLERA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Attack..... | 0 |
| Death ..... | 1 |

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,133, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,972, making a total of 3,105 persons. Departures by sea 700, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,938, making a total of 3,638 persons.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

There were on Saturday 1,247 persons detained under quarantine in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 292 in the Narelwady Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

There were 18 deaths recorded in the various hospitals on Saturday, and 264 patients remaining under treatment.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports show that a case of plague was removed from house No. 9, Victoria Bunder, and a suspicious case from Maneckji's Street, Lower Colaba, to the Grant Road Hospital. Four cases of plague were detected from the Mandvie section, and three of suspicious fever from the Dongree section, and they were removed to the different hospitals. Two deaths from plague were also recorded from the Chuckla section. In C ward two plague cases were reported from the Market section and eight from the Kumbharwada section. Three deaths from plague were also recorded in the same ward. A case of plague was discovered from Khetwady 6th Lane, and removed to the Hindu Fever Hospital. Two cases of bubonic fever were reported from E ward. Two cases were detected amongst passengers at the Sion Railway station, and removed to the Arthur Road Hospital.

A QUESTION OF INSPECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the object of the authorities is to prevent the importation of plague cases into the very heart of the city then the new system of inspecting the passengers coming by rail at the Victoria (G. I. P.) and Grant Road (B. B. & C. I.) Railway stations will, instead of lessening the danger, multiply it. It would be indefinitely better for Bombay if the authorities could arrange for the inspection being carried out before and not after the trains enter the city. At present where plague cases have been detected at the Railway terminus the unfortunate people are taken right through the streets and lodged in the city—which is quite enough to increase the danger and add to our troubles. In the first place, all the examinations should be carried out at a station some distance away from Bombay where all infected cases discovered should be removed and detained. This will be a safe check to prevent the people from entering the city with the disease, even in a mild form, and spreading it in Bombay.—Yours, &c.

Dec. 19. PROTECTION.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

St. Thomas Apostle and Martyr.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral). Hymns 448, 320, and 197.

THE following are among recently proved wills,—Mr. Henry Allen Bathurst, £19,745; Alderman Henry Boam, £53,214; Mr. Henry Haig, £71,166; Mr. Thomas Hardy, of Bulwell Hall, Notts, £235,977; Earl of Kinnoull, £49,624; Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Littledale, £17,529; Right Hon. Anthony John Mundella, £41,298; the Rev. Charles Parnell, £104,504; Mr. James Liddell Bell Yule, £47,083.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Capt. L. H. Moule, with the Overland mails of December 3rd, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 8 a.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Miss L
Anderson, Mrs and child
Armstrong, Mr and Mrs
Annesley, Mrs and infant
Brendon, Mr and Miss W F
Brown, Mr G V S
Barker, Miss
Bouvens, Miss
Barton, Mr and Mrs
Broome, Mr
Bowden, Mr
Crosse, Mr J R
Campbell, Mr D
Cumberlege, Mr A
Davidson, Capt
Dawson, Miss R
Darrant, Miss
Dalby, Mr James
Deane, Mrs and infant
Dawson, Miss J
Ford, Miss G
Garrie, Miss B
Grégeon, Mrs J G
Gregson, Rev E
Gibbons, Mr V
Helms, Mr James
Hart, Mrs G and 2 infts
Howard, Miss
Higgins, Rev Sleigh
Howan, Mr E
Hollis, Mr T S
Highton, 2 Misses E E
Jenkins, Mr
Kane, Mrs
Kenney, Miss
Lord, Mr
Macnichtosh, Mr
Mackay, Mrs, child and inft
Needham, Maj and Mrs
Nicholson, Mrs
Obhard, Mrs, Miss and infts
Panton, Mr D
Paton, Mrs Noel and inft
Rennie, Mrs, inft and child
Schmidt, Miss
Sutcliffe, Mrs, 3 childn & infts
Thomson, Mrs P M and inft
Townsend, Miss
Tudhope, Rev W S
Travers, Miss
Vetter, Mrs
Ward, Mr
Williams, Mr H P

FROM MARSEILLES.

Abdool Rehoman
Arbuthnot, Mr
Archibald, Miss
Ally Mohamed
Benson, Miss
Bordes, Mr W
Bordes, Mr F
Builder, Miss N
Buxton, Mr G
Buxton, Mr H
Bloomfield, Mr
Boyd, Miss K
Bradbury, Mr and Mrs
Campbell, Mr A G
Davis, Mr H L
Davis, Mrs
Drary, Major
Deane, Mrs
Donnelly, Mr P J
Davis, Mr W J
Elliott, Mr A D
Elliott Hon Mrs
Glaram, Miss
Gray, Rev and Mrs
Gray, Miss Mary
Gemmell, Mrs
Gardner, Col and Mrs
Gemmell, Mr
Greed, Mrs, child and 2 infts
Greavyes, Mr and Mrs J R
Garland, Mr H B
Harres, Mr and Mrs
Higgins, Rev P
Hardy, Mr
Hussein Mozaffer
Hirschlorn, Mr H
Harrison, Capt, Mrs and child
Johnson, Mr R H
Jones, Rev P J
Jones, Mrs
Kemp, Mr H
King, Mrs
La Marchand, Mrs
Llewellyn, Mr and Mrs
Luker, Mr T
Luker, Mrs and child
Lightfoot, Mrs
Lund, Miss
McNab, Mr and Mrs
Mackenzie, Hon Sir A
Misra, Mr
Macfarlane, Sir D and Lady
Macdonald, Mr and Mrs
Maunder, Mr C
Murray, Mr
Niesun, Mr
Ollivant, Miss and sister
Pearson, Mr A F
Punnett, Mr and Mrs F J
Roberts, Miss S
Richardson, Mr and Mrs
Russell, Mr P
Simms, Mr and Miss Proctor
Schmidt, Mr
Shaw, Mr and Mrs
Thomasson, Mr R W
Turner, Col A H
Turner, Mr A W J
Thompson, Mrs and child
Teschanaker, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Acatos, Mr C
Bonnerjee, Mr
Branson, Mr
Chandler, Rev. Mrs and 3 children
Eckman, Mr Otto
Hill, Capt and Mrs
Johnson, Mr and Mrs C L
Keventin, Mr
Macdonald, Mr L
Mutter, Mr S
Wood, Mr and Mrs R S
Watkins, Mr
Young, Mr

FROM GIBRALTAR—Machado, Mrs, child and inft

FROM ADEN.

Decie, Capt P
Gliddon, Mr and Mrs E
McQueen, Mr B
Stevens, Lieut-Col

## THE RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having been called here on account of sudden illness in my family some fifteen days ago, and since detained under quarantine, I was prevented from being present at the last two or three meetings of the Corporation. The most important meeting which I had the misfortune to miss was the one at which the Corporation adopted the recommendations of the Committee appointed to report upon the City Improvement scheme. I was particularly anxious to attend this meeting as I wished to urge the consideration of certain important points, and I now beg leave to do so through the medium of your paper. At the very outset I beg to express my complete approval of the recommendations of the Committee as adopted by the Corporation on the motion of Mr. Roughton, seconded by my friend, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra. The desire shown by the minority of the Corporation to maintain the dignity of that august body by insisting upon their carrying out the scheme being entrusted to their care, was not only natural, but in the fitness of things. It was nothing but the natural sequel of the privilege of local self-government; but there are various reasons which need not be stated here why a separate body should have control over the proposed Trust. The arrangement, therefore, proposed finally will doubtless commend itself to Government and the Corporations as regards the objects and reasons of the proposed measures. There is one point, however, to which I beg to invite the special attention of Government. It is as to the determining authority which shall be entitled to initiate a particular area unhealthy and that which shall finally declare it so. No doubt, the new Bill will define with geographical distinctness the unhealthy areas which will fall within the ambit of the new Trust. But what, I ask, is proposed to be done with reference to those unhealthy areas over which the Corporation has jurisdiction and which, in the opinion of the Trust, will continue within the ambit of the Corporation, on being called for improvement? A suggestion to Government, therefore, for providing for a uniform dealing by the Trust and the Corporation of areas within their respective limits would not be out of place.

Next, I would refer to the hint which Sir George Cotton threw out. It is not only very practical, but is one which ought to be at once carried into execution. A Board of Primary Education all over the province, with mofussil boards acting as it were as its local branches with defined powers, will be undoubtedly a great advantage. If the combined wisdom and best calibre of the presidency town were invested with powers to settle important points relating to primary education, it would be an improvement in the right direction, and would result in untold good. The District Municipal Act which contains a provision for the amalgamation of different corporations for the common benefit is on like lines.

A Sanitary Committee similar to those which exist in connection with the mofussil Municipalities may usefully also be provided for in the presidency town and worked under the Corporation on settled lines.

Referring to the remarks on the administration report, I would observe that in my humble opinion there has been a mistake of facts. The report leaves an impression upon the reader that there have been prosecutions for overcrowding, etc., and I had fully intended to request the Commissioner to be pleased to give fuller details of those prosecutions. But I was surprised to find in the explanatory remarks of the Commissioner that the section in question was never worked. This is, however, the contrary of what the report purports to convey. This is simply to be regretted. I would also observe that the inference of the Commissioner as to the insufficiency and unworkable nature of some of the sections of the Act drawn from his predecessor having failed to work without a further provision therein conveys on the face of it a slur upon that galaxy of lights who represented our best talent and sat together to frame the Act. The remarks go to show that the sections are mere idle enactments. I am afraid this is as unsound as it is unfair. The sections are meant to be regulative as distinguished from destructive enactments. They are meant to provide a mode for the regulating of overcrowded buildings and insanitary areas unlike the new act which provides for their destruction if need be. As it is our present insanitary environmets which have materially contributed to the spread, if not the rise, of infection, it is but right and proper that a fair discussion upon this all important matter should take place; and if after fair deliberation it is found out that the present sections are not enough, some better *modus operandi* ought to be thought of; but it is unsafe and injudicious to baulk all discussion thereupon. If all is well, you might let well alone; but when we have seen to our cost that it is all ill, does it not behove us to try and find out a remedy for the evil which will satisfy all requirements?—Yours, &c.,

KALABHAI NATHUBAI.

## DRAFTS FOR ENGLAND.

THE troops to leave for England in the Indian Troop Service Transport Nubia, on the 21st instant, are as under and will be brought to Bombay in three troop extra trains. From Panjab Command—2 officers, 114 men rank and file, 5 women, 3 children, and 3 men invalids. From Bengal Command 6 officers, 1 lady, 461 men rank and file, 20 women, 25 children, and 12 men invalids. From Madras Command—2 officers, 267 men rank and file, 18 women, 25 children, and 4 men invalids. From Bombay Command and various corps—36 officers, 12 ladies, 4 children, 297 men rank and file, 12 women, 30 children, 13 men invalids, 1 woman, and 1 child.

The troops from Deolali with their baggage will be brought as follows:—The first train with 9th Field Battery R. A. and details, numbering 2 officers and 120 men (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the families and heavy baggage, from Deolali arrives at the Sassoon Dock at 2-25 a.m. to-day. The second and third trains with the remainder of the details, approximately 6 officers, and 810 men, will love Deolali at 9 and 10 p.m. to-night and arrive at Sassoon Dock at 5-25 and 6-30 a.m., to-morrow. The 5th Field Battery R. A. from Poona will arrive at the Sassoon Dock about 8 a.m. to-day. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive. All Warrant and Departmental non-commissioned officers from Bombay, and all details from Colaba, married or single, will embark at 6-30 a.m. to-day, with troops from the Sassoon Dock.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

LORD LANSDOWNE, speaking on Nov. 30 at dinner given to the Inns of Court Volunteers by the Treasurer and Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, observed that if the officials at the War Office were, as was alleged, old fossils, he claimed that they were progressive old fossils, and yielded to none in the desire to give to this country an army in every way worthy of its great traditions.

PLAGUE has appeared at the village of Berampur near Garhshankar in the Gurdaspur district. The village is contiguous to the three other plague-smitten villages in the Jullundur district. It is, however, towards the inner country, not towards the railway. There have been four cases. The disease commenced among the sweepers and then attacked the Rajputs. The inhabitants are being moved into camp.

THAT very able veterinary officer, Veterinary-Captain H. T. Pease, F.Z.S., has just, writes the Lahore paper, brought out an Agricultural bulletin on *ghotwa* or *ghotu* in buffaloes. This disease which is characterised by high fever, great depression and circumscribed swelling of the throat, is common in Southern Punjab, where it is ranked next in importance to rinderpest, attacking animals apparently perfectly healthy, running its course with alarming rapidity, the animals perishing in a few hours. The disease is known in other countries, and has been studied in Italy, Hungary and Sardinia. Captain Pease has made a close bacteriological study of it, which he details fully and most lucidly in this yellow-backed pamphlet—the most valuable since that on anthrax, was published, the work, if we do not err, of the same pen. Until Captain Pease turned his attention to this virulent throat disease, it was always reported as anthrax and treated as such. After some exhaustive experiments of inoculation with the cultured virus, Captain Pease comes to the conclusion that a buffalo may be rendered immune by communicating infection *per os* with a virulent culture of the virus.

THE Madras Native Christian Association has collected Rs. 1,500 for the foundation of a medal at the Madras University in commemoration of the Jubilee. This medal is to be awarded to the Native Christian candidate—Roman Catholic or Protestant—who stands first in the English Language Branch of the B. A. Degree Examination, provided that he obtains more than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks. If these conditions are not fulfilled, the medal is to be awarded to the Native Christian who scores the highest number of marks in any of the Science Branches of the B. A. Examination and passes in the 1st class. The Association is making arrangements to have the medal established before the next Convocation.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR C. MANSFIELD CLARKE, accompanied by Major Cavaye and Captain Bingham, A.D.C., after inspecting the wing of the 22nd Madras Infantry stationed at Berhampore (Ganjam) paid a visit on the 9th instant to the Chilka Lake on his way to Cuttack. The party were entertained by the Rajah of Kallikote and Atagada at Rambha House and spent the afternoon and following morning on the lake and shooting in the neighbourhood, leaving on the 10th instant for Cuttack. Rambha House, which is a well known landmark in the district, was built one hundred years ago by Mr. Snodgrass, a former Collector of Ganjam, and was purchased about two years ago from Mr. F. J. V. Minchin by the Rajah, whose estates the property adjoins.

SOME time ago extensive steps were taken to obtain petroleum at Sukkur. The spot chosen for the sinking of an experimental well or pipe well showed strong indications of petroleum. The pipe, which was eight inches in diameter and gradually became smaller as it went lower down, was sunk to a total depth of 1,620 feet. It was found impossible to go on further with the work of sinking without special machinery. So far no indications of petroleum were found, and the matter was stopped by Government. The expenditure from the beginning of the experiment to the end was Rs. 45,500, and the result *nil*. This was indeed a costly experiment, and the wonder is that Government ever allowed so much money to be spent on the experiment. At the same time as the pipe well was being sunk in Sukkur, another trial well was sunk at a village called Kandra, which it situated on the other side of the River Indus, eighs miles from Rohri. A pipe well was accordingly sunk in this very promising place to a total depth of 116 feet. It was still in rock, and as there was yet no indications of the petroleum bed, the matter was reported to Government for orders with samples of the stuff being brought up through the boring. The Geological Department reported unfavourably on this, and so Government stopped this pipe well also. The work cost about Rs. 1,500. Mr. Rickie, of the Locomotive Department, North-Western Railway, however, very ingeniously recovered most of the piping sunk in both these experimental wells.

THE Madrid *Official Gazette*, on Nov. 27, published a decree extending autonomy to Cuba and Puertorico.

THE St. Petersburg *Official Gazette* has published Ministerial orders inflicting punishment on six of the daily newspapers of that city.

THE Italian Finance Minister anticipates for the current year a surplus of over 7,000,000 lire, and for 1898-99 a surplus of 12,000,000 lire and possibly of 21,000,000 lire.

THE French Chamber, on Nov. 29, passed a bill to allow women to act as witnesses to births, marriages, and deaths, and to wills and other legal documents. A Paris correspondent speaks of the passage of the measure as a victory for the cause of women's rights.

ACCORDING to the *Times'* Shanghai correspondent, the Chinese Government is endeavouring to obtain arbitration in regard to Germany's demands, which, from their nature and extent, cannot be regarded as solely a retaliation for the murder of the missionaries. From Peking it is reported that China cannot obtain the intervention of Russia, as that Power desires to have a free hand in Korea.

IN the Italian Chamber, on December 2, a debate took place on the accusation brought against Signor Crispi of having misappropriated the funds of a State bank during his last term of office. The matter came up on Signor Crispi's own initiative, and after a long debate and an impressive speech from the aged statesman himself, in which he expressed his desire for an impartial inquiry, it was resolved to appoint a committee to report to the House what measures it considered expedient.

AN attempt has been made, without success, to assassinate the President of Uruguay.

IN view of the serious rioting at Prague, the town and its vicinity have been placed under martial law.

AN impressive Masonic service was held (Dec. ) in St. Paul's Cathedral in commemoration of the bicentenary of its reopening after reconstruction by Sir Christopher Wren. The attendance was very large 900 lodges of Freemasons including representatives, of India and the Colonies, being represented. The brethren wore the collars and jewels of their office, and a finer sight has never been witnessed even in St. Paul's. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London.

AN amusing story says the "Westminster Gazette," used to be told in Bar circles respecting a meeting of the late Baron Pollock and the late Lord Denman. The latter had the night before delivered one of his unutterably prosy speeches in the House of Lords, which in the customary manner was disposed of in the London dailies thus: "After a few words from Lord Denman," etc. Baron Pollock overtook his learned colleague in the Park, and found him fuming over this latest journalistic indignity. Pollock, in a mildly ironical fashion, condoled with his friend, and expressed regret that so magnificent an oration was not reported. Lord Denman took the remark seriously, and exclaimed: "Ah, Pollock, it's my firm belief that no person connected with a newspaper will ever enter the Kingdom of Heaven!"

THE house in John-street, Hampstead, near Hampstead Heath, where Keats lived with his friend Charles Brown, and where he wrote his "Ode to the Nightingale" and his letters to Fanny Browne, is in danger of destruction. The adjoining house, Wentworth House, which was the property of Mr. Charles Wentworth Dilke, is about to be pulled down and a block of flats erected on the site and the garden adjacent. Charles Brown's house, which has an extensive garden, and is now known as Lawn Bank, was identified by Mr. H. Buxton Forman, and is described in the appendix to the "Letters of John Keats to Fanny Browne," published in 1878. In Mr. Lawrence Hutton's "Literary Landmarks" the house is said to be "an irregular two-storey house on the south side of John-street, Downshire-hill, nearly opposite St. John's Chapel, and next Wentworth House." It is to be feared that Keats' house and grounds will be an attractive object for the speculative builder, and will shortly disappear.

THE Berlin police have raided the offices of the well-known comic journal "Kladderadatsch" and newspaper kiosques throughout the city, confiscating all copies of the last issue of this publication published, in which is a picture of a satirical nature dealing with the alleged recent utterances of the Kaiser to recruits. Frederick the Great, Napoleon, Alexander the Great, and Leonidas are represented (says "a Chronicle" telegram) reading in newspapers that the man who is not a worthy Christian cannot be a worthy soldier.

ON Nov. 29 Alderman Sir George Faudel-Phillips, the late Lord Mayor, as treasurer of the Mansion House Relief Fund, made a final remittance of £2,553 to the Central Committee of the Indian Famine Fund at Calcutta. This makes a total amount sent to India from the Mansion House of £543,366. The fund, which is now closed, has been in existence nearly eleven months.

THE anniversary meeting and banquet of the Royal Society were held on Nov. 30. The report stated that the Joint Permanent Eclipse Committee has organised expeditions for the observation of the total solar eclipse in January next. Captain Hills, R.E., has been granted leave of absence by the War Office in order that he may take part in the observations; the India Office have granted facilities for the landing of instruments free of duty; the Admiralty have agreed to convey one of the observing parties to and from its station in one of her Majesty's ships; and the Colonial Office have given facilities for the transhipment of the party from the passenger steamer to the war vessel at Colombo. Fifteen Fellows have died during the year.

A NEW Deemster has been appointed in the Isle of Man. A Douglas correspondent telegraphs: It is officially announced that the appointment of Deemster of the Isle of Man, vacant by the resignation of Sir William Leeke Drinkwater, has been conferred by the Home Secretary, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, upon Sir James Gell, Attorney-General of the Island. The position of Attorney-General has been offered to and accepted by Mr. George Alfred Ring, a leading member of the Manx Bar. Mr. Ring has a brilliant reputation. He is a prominent educationalist, a Liberal Churchman, and has been Chairman of the Douglas School Board many years. Both the positions filled up by these appointments are worth £1,000 a year, with a seat in the Legislative Council. The Attorney-General has also liberty of private practice. Several London barristers were among the applicants for this position.

THE French have won a commercial triumph over the English and the Germans in the Congo. M. Bourdarie, the well-known trainer of elephants and himself, an African traveller of many wanderings, has discovered that the children of the Congo have a passion for stockings and socks. Civilisation has found them out, and it is strange to note the first beginning of higher life when they reach the native in his wilds. Missionaries have recorded that the African convert is sometimes seized with a craving for the tall hat, and it is related that a former Amir of Afghanistan once tried the effect of the Highland dress on a picked cohort of his troops. But they made a mistake; they wore the sporran behind. It drooped down like the tail of a melancholy horse, and their collective appearance was not encouraging. In the present case, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, M. Bourdarie and his two colleagues saw from personal experience that stockings would be at a premium on the Congo Exchange, and they tried negotiations with a Parisian firm. But the manager only shrugged his shoulders and said "La bonne blague!" Therefore, they have opened out their own Klondike. The natives are now eagerly bartering ivory for wool, and no self-respecting man but has his own stockings and garters.

To the catalogue of cyclists' ailments we must add the "bicycle nose." A doctor, writing to a medical journal, states that a large proportion of his patients who consult him for nasal troubles assert that the mischief has either begun or been greatly augmented since they have taken to the bicycle. Whilst the cyclist rushes through the air the mucous lining of the nose collects the dust and local irritation is set up. This all seem very probable (observes the *St. James's Gazette*), yet there are other forms of rapid locomotion which do not appear to have engendered the same inconveniences. We have not heard that railway-engine drivers have complained of similar trouble. Should the cyclist adopt artificial protection against these disadvantageous adjuncts of cycling, he will require a small armoury to meet them satisfactorily. He will need goggles for his eyes, a respirator for his nose (he can shut his mouth for himself), and a strait-jacket to guard against the coming hump. The disorganisation of his internal economy is beyond the help of artifical appliances. But if all we hear about the bicycle this and the bicycle that be true, wheelmen and wheel-women have a pleasant future in store for them.

THERE are two St. Petersburgs, between the pleasures and amusements of which there is a great gulf fixed. One is the St. Petersburg of summer, another is the St. Petersburg of winter. The very nature of the people seems to change with the seasons. In the summer they are a nation of the open air. They drive through the grees elm avenues of the sunny Neva islands; they throng the pleasant parks and cluster round the band-stands in the gardens; they dine with no other roof than the darkening heavens; their very theatrical performances are out of doors. They yacht, they picnic, but, says a writer in "Cassell's Magazine," with October the scene is changed; the city is a polar region. Vast plains of a whiteness that dazzles and exhausts the eye stretch to the horizon. It is an Eastern desert, with snow for sand. Between night and day the line may scarcely be drawn. The people accommodate themselves to their environments like their own foxes that change the colour of their coats with the seasons. The air is shunned as a deadly foe. Their homes are heated to a temperature almost unendurable to a dweller in the south. Yet it is a time of great gaiety—a time of concerts and operas, of balls and receptions innumerable. If folk venture forth, it is to whirl madly along in sleighs, muffled to the eyes in furs. The poor shudder beneath their padded cotton cloaks. It it surprising that they try to find warmth, oblivion and even death in the fiery vodka, a spirit the most poisonous in Europe, absinthe perhaps excepted? "Englishmen," so the proverb runs "take their pleasures sadly." Russians take their pleasures "madly." They are a nation of extremes; it is the Tartar blood that runs in their veins. Watch the faces in the streets. From the polished nobleman to the miserable moujik they all wear a sullen, hopeless look, as if life and its burdens were too heavy to bear. One would as little expect to hear one of them break into a hearty English laugh as to hear a Spaniard give vent to a hearty English cheer. Yet, send one of these melancholy gentlemen on a sleigh ride at full gallop, or start him whirling in the dance, or set him down to supper with a merry party, and in a few short minutes he will become as wildly excited as a schoolboy off for his holidays. He will scream like a madman to the plunging horses, or spin his breathless partner round like a humming-top, or drink the health of the British nation and fraternize in the wildest, merriest fashion.

## THE BOMBAY COTTON INDUSTRY.

IN one of a series of articles on the above subject a correspondent of the *Pioneer* deals with the working and management of mills, agents and employes and their ways. He says:—The machinery in cotton mills, is still erected by fitters who are brought from England, assisted by native employes. In former days, a fitter was brought out for each separate class of machinery, and to him was entrusted the erecting and satisfactory working of the machinery. In England the wages of these men did not exceed two guineas per week, but they came to India on salaries of from three to five hundred rupees per mensem. As a class, they were of the British workmen type, educated but little beyond the knowledge gained in the workshops. Some of them were steady, hardworking fellows, but a great many of them, with what was a plethora of money, gave way to intemperance, and seemed determined to do what they could to lower Englishmen in the eyes of the natives. In the latter object they succeeded to a considerable extent, but the opprobium fell most heavily on the section connected with the mill industry. So far, in fact, has the reproach developed, that when one wishes to express a reference to something objectional, the declaration often is "it is as coarse as a mill wallah."

Mill people, as a class, are as a rule ostracised by the service and society people—not, perhaps, on account of position, but because they have so little in common with one another. The former are men who have had little education, and would feel like fish out of water, in what is known as refined society, their speech and manners of living being entirely different. This is the class of men that mill managers are made of, their former occupations having been as fitters, or in some subordinate capacity in English cotton mills. Good mill managers in England are paid at from £900 to £700 per annum; they are generally men of education, and it is therefore absurd to say that they would be induced to come to India at from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per mensem on an engagement which is practically no engagement at all.

Thorough management of a mill is the most necessary item, if success is to be anticipated, and the management of a great many of the Bombay mills is in the hands of men who were fitters in one class of machinery only, or who formerly held charges in one department of a cotton mill. For this system the native mill agents and owners are responsible, as in their efforts to get things as cheap as possible, they have employed fitters and others even less competent, to take up these responsible posts, it is a common saying in Bombay, that native mill owners get men out from England to put their concerns on a good working basis, and then dismiss him. The mill then works fairly satisfactorily for a year or two, when the process is repeated.

The class of engagement signed by men brought from England to take up engagement would scarcely be believed by the ordinary public, and as they have not before been published, we will reproduce one of them in order to make these articles as complete as possible.

An agreement made this — day of — one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, between Messrs. A. B. & Co. of the one part, and X. Y. Z. of the other part. In consideration hereinafter contained on the part of the said company, the said X. Y. Z. agrees with the said company that he the said X. Y. Z. will diligently, faithfully, and to the best of his skill and ability, serve the said company as a manager, and also in any further capacity hereinafter mentioned at such place or places in Bombay or any other part of India which the said Company may require, order or direct. And further that such services are to commence from the — day of aforesaid, and to continue until the — day of — one thousand nine hundred including the periods, if any, during which the said X. Y. Z. shall necessarily be absent from his aforesaid duties through ill-health, provided the necessity for such absence be certified in writing by a duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by the said Company, but nevertheless it shall be lawful for the Company, or the Agents thereof, to determine and put an end to the said service and to this agreement at any time by paying the said X. Y. Z., or leaving for him at his usual or last known place of abode, three calendar months's notice in writing, of their intention to determine the same, and accordingly at the expiration of three calendar months from the giving or leaving of such service, the said service and this agreement shall determine.

And further that until the determination of such service the said X. Y. Z. shall devote his whole time and energy thereto, and shall on no account either directly or indirectly any other business or occupation, and shall at all times maintain in himself, and so far as he can properly enforce in any servant of the company who may be placed under his control, strict civility of demeanour and sobriety of conduct, and shall at all times during such service, obey all lawful commands which the said X. Y. Z. shall receive from the said company, or the agents thereof. And further, the working hours of the said X. Y. Z. shall in the ordinary course of his employment, be daily from six in the morning until sunset, but during any emergency, of the existence of which the said company or the agents thereof shall be the sole judges, these hours may be extended in accordance with any order of the said company or the agents thereof. And further that the duties of the said X. Y. Z. are not to be deemed to be confined merely to those of manager, but he shall also at the request of the said company, or the agents thereof, furnish the said company or the agents thereof, with all information in his power which is likely to lead to the prosperity of the said company. And he is also to make himself useful in any other capacity which the said company or the agents thereof may require.

In consideration of these premises, the said company do agree with the said X. Y. Z. that the company shall and will during the service of the said X. Y. Z. except during periods of ill-health, pay to the said X. Y. Z. from the date of this agreement, a monthly salary of Rs. 400 (four hundred) in Indian money. The said X. Y. Z. shall not be entitled to be paid or to have any allowance made to him beyond his said salary for extra work, overtime, holiday or Sunday work and further that the said X. Y. Z. shall impart all information, practical and theoretical, in all branches of his duties and to the best of his ability, to all native apprentices and jobbers, and to the work people under his charge without any additional fee. That the said company will also provide the said X. Y. Z. with a place of residence free of charge. The said company shall also at the termination of period of service aforesaid, pay and discharge the passage money of the said X. Y. Z. (second class) to England, but in case the said X. Y. Z. shall return to England in consequence of ill-health, leave, dismissal or of his own accord before the expiration of the period of such service under this agreement, he shall not be entitled to any passage money, travelling expenses, or wages on the return journey. And further that if the said X. Y. Z. shall at the expiration or earlier determination as last foresaid of the said term, choose to remain in India, and shall not within one calendar month afterwards quit India, the said X. Y. Z. shall not be entitled to travelling expenses, passage money or wages on the return journey. And further that in case the said X. Y. Z. shall hereafter fail to perform his duties as a skilful and efficient manager (such competency to be judged of solely by the said company or the agents thereof,) and also in case of negligence, inattention to directions, irregularities in attendance at the usual and customary hours of work, drunkenness, absence without leave, embezzlement, or any breach of the stipulations of this agreement on the part of the said X. Y. Z. the said company or the agents thereof shall be at liberty to immediately dismiss, or to deduct from the wages of the said X. Y. Z. such part thereof as may in their opinion be equivalent to any loss they may sustain, and in case of dismissal this agreement and all ceauses, matters and things herein contained, shall cease and determine. In witness, etc.

It is difficult to conceive a more one-sided agreement than this, but it is more surprising to find men in their sane senses who are willing to sign it. In some cases men have been engaged in England on a three years' engagement, having been told that it will *consist of the conditions which apply to all European employes*, and that there is no time for negotiations with India. Without imputing deceit on the part of those concerned, it is nevertheless the fact, that mill overbookers and managers who have come out under this arrangement, have stated that if they had known fully the conditions, they would certainly never have left England.

The publication of this precious form of agreement, and the explanation attached to it, may be useful to Lancashire men who were and are looking forward to an appointment in the East.

In England the manager is directly responsible to the shareholders for the working of the mill: he buys the cotton, the stores, the coal and in fact everything connected with the mill. He makes his own mixings of cotton for different classes of yarn, has full charge of his subordinates, and is therefore rightly held responsible for the success of the concern. He is paid well for his work and commissions, therefore have few or no temptations for him. Commissions in England are not encouraged, and the manager knows that his reputation and his position are at stake, and that any little disclosure connected therewith would ruin him for life.

In India matters are different; the manager is manager only in name, the cotton is supplied to him as it is selected by a more or less incompetent agent, and he is instructed how his mixings are to be proportioned. If the manager was allowed to buy the cotton, he would, in the ordinary course of events, get the commission of one per cent, an arrangement which would not suit the agents. With a bad mixing no mill in any part of the world has a fractional chance of making anything like a satisfactory profit, and it is therefore rather unfair that the so-called manager should be held responsible to the shareholders for bad results, when the persons actually to blame for unsatisfactory results are the agents. The actual facts of the case are, that when profits are made the agents take the whole and entire credit, but when misfortune overtakes the concern, then the manager is made the scape-goat.

An Indian mill manager has no control whatever over the heads of departments who are supposed to be his subordinates. These men are appointed by the agents, and as one of the latter fraternity explained, they have not only their own work to do, but knowing that they can only be dismissed by us, they act as spies on the manager and also on each other.

This contemptible system of espionage is general throughout all mills in Bombay, and as it is encouraged by the agents confidence among the members of the staff is unknown. There is a general belief in Bombay that the system keeps every member of the staff up to duty, but what it really does is to produce discontent, and put a premium on false testimony by presenting the opportunity of revenge for petty dislikes of petty reprimands.

It is in the working of mills that the system of commissions is carried out to minute perfection. In most of the mills there is an employe termed "the buyer," whose duty is to purchase the minor stores of the mill

## THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

### LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AND THE "BREACH OF FAITH."

THE Secretary of State for India has caused the following letter to be sent to a correspondent atPortsmouth :—"India Office, Nov. 24, 1897. Dear Sir,—I am directed by Lord George Hamilton to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th, and to thank you for calling his attention to what is being said at Portsmouth, in consequence of the speeches of the members for the borough on Indian frontier affairs. His lordship does not think you exaggerate the importance of the charge of the breach of faith, as it is being used against the Viceroy of India. Lord George Hamilton is glad to see that Mr. Clough proposes to "deal with the whole matter from the Blue-books." As a matter of fact no justification for the charge is to be found in the Blue-books. This is admitted by the members of the late Government who have dealt with the subject. During the whole of the period from March 14, 1895, when the proclamation was published, till June 25, 1895, when the present Government took office, in no official telegram or despatch, in no communication to the Viceroy which was thought of sufficient importance in the public interest to be placed on record, was any question of a breach of faith so much as raised by the late Government. This, it must be remembered, is not denied by them. They have explained in the newspapers that the suddenness of the fall of the Government, which took place on June 21, 1895, deprived them of the opportunity of explaining to the Viceroy the view they took of his proclamation. It is true that in a despatch of April 25, 1895, the late Government contemplated the construction of a road under the very conditions which are now declared to be a breach of the terms of the proclamation. It is also true that, in announcing their decision on the proposals of the Government of India, the late Government informed the Viceroy on June 13, 1895, that Her Majesty's Government 'fully appreciate your point of view, and, with it is regret that they find themselves unable to concur in the opinions of your Government.' But, as is now known, all the recorded communications were to have been supplemented by a further one telling the Viceroy that, as a matter of fact, the late Government considered the point of view so fully appreciated in their telegram of June 13 to be dishonourable and to involve a breach of the national faith. As soon as the new Parliament met the representatives of the late Government in both Houses declared that the decision of the present Government was contrary to the terms of the proclamation. But on Sept. 3, 1895, in course of the debate in the House of Commons, Sir Henry Fowler made the following statement :—'The Indian Government believe—I do not agree with them, but I will not trouble the house with the reasons why—that peaceful arrangements can be made for the construction of the road. If they are made, of course there will be no violation of the terms of the proclamation.' The establishment of the road by peaceful arrangements was, he has been stated, no new idea. Sir Henry Fowler had, on April 25, 1895, with the text of the proclamation before him, authorised the Viceroy to sound the tribes on the subject. A reference to the second Blue-book (C 8037) will show the steps taken by the Viceroy to make the peaceful arrangements contemplated by Sir Henry Fowler's telegram and referred to in his speech in the House of Commons. The negotiations were intrusted to Sir Robert Low, and the following passage will be found in his instructions :—'It is of the utmost importance that the agreements for the opening of the road should be not only in appearance but in reality treaties which the tribes and their rulers will recognise as entered into on fair terms, and not forced upon them against their will. No evidence whatsoever has been produced to show that these instructions were not loyally carried out during the negotiations. The text of the agreements, together with communications from the tribes prior to the agreements, will be found in the Blue-book. This Blue-book was presented to Parliament in March, 1896. It is to be observed that none of the members of the late Government who in September, 1895, had raised the cry of the breach of faith, or who have since raised it took this legitimate opportunity of reviving the charge. The whole of the facts were then on record. But the Session of 1896 passed away, the Session of 1897 passed away without a word or a hint from any member of the late Government that the published facts justified the original charge. In this connection it must be remembered that the rising in the Swat Valley occurred towards the end of July, 1897 and questions on the subject were asked and answered in both Houses of Parliament before the recess. But neither by way of question, nor in the course of the debate on the Indian Budget, which afforded an obvious and natural opportunity for reasserting the charge, did any member of the late Government suggest that the rising was to be attributed to any breech of faith. If ever political accusation was allowed to die a natural death, it was this one of the breach of faith. The subject, on their own showing, was considered by those members of the late Government who have dealt with it, not merely one of expediency, but as involving the honour of the nation. It is most unfortunate, in Lord George Hamilton's opinion that, holding the views it is now known they held, they should have kept silence on the occasion when no immediate answer was possible to their charges, and should have received the accusation at a moment when their words could not fail to put heart into those in India and the adjacent countries who are the enemies of the just and honourable rule of the British Government.—Believe me, yours faithfully, Richmond Ritchie. P. W. Frowd Phelps, Esq.

### SIR H. H. FOWLER'S REPLY TO MR. BALFOUR.

Sir H. H. Fowler writes to us the *Times* :—Sir,—Mr. Balfour's letter to you of the 24th inst. raises three points. (1) He suggests that the reference in my telegram of March 30 to 'making new roads, &c., was practically an admission that the proclamation did not apply to such roads. On March 30 the frontier had not been crossed. A relief force of 15,000 men, with their artillery and supplies, would not cross passes 13,000 ft. and 14,000 ft. and advance through scores of miles of a wild trackless district without 'making new roads,' nor without 'occupying new posts.' My telegram referred to these roads and posts, and was simply a caution that the necessary construction of these roads was not to commit the Government with regard to any permanent retention of these temporary works. (2) Mr. Balfour says that in my despatches to India I use many arguments, but I make no reference to any argument founded on the violation of the proclamation. This is correct, but the answer is obvious. Until I received (at the end of May) the despatch from the Indian Government of May 8, I was not in a position to appreciate their proposals or the conditions on which they depended, and, therefore, could not express either concurrence or dissent. I wrote but one despatch, that of April 25, which did not reach India until after this despatch of May 8 was sent, and prior to that I only received one despatch, that of April 17, which did not arrive in London until May 4. The communications were by telegram. On April 19 I telegraphed to the effect that having regard to the agreement with Russia on the Pamir boundaries and to what had taken place in Chitral, it was necessary at once to consider the general policy—that recent events had shown the peril of maintaining a British officer in Chitral with only the road from Gilgit, that to arrange for a road from Peshawar involved financial, political, and military questions of serious difficulty and importance, and I asked for the opinion of the Indian Government. The reply was that until they had ascertained what had happened in Chitral since Robertson was shut up they could not arrive at a final conclusion as to policy; but they were agreed that the military occupation of Chitral, supposed by a road to Peshawar, was a matter of first importance—that if the road was not made they had not unanimously come to a conclusion in regard to the expediency of occupying Chitral, but they were unanimous in asking permission to enter into negotiations with the tribes with the view of obtaining their consent to opening the road. I replied that I had no objection to the sounding of the tribes, but that I did not wish to be committed to the policy of the military occupation of Chitral or maintaining a British officer there permanently, with or without the road, until Her Majesty's Government had the opportunity of fully considering the detailed views and arguments of the Indian Government. My despatch of April 25 was the full statement of this telegram. On what grounds could I reasonably have refused to consent to any negotiations with the tribes? The opinion that the making of the road without their consent would be inconsistent with the proclamation would have been no justification for declining to ascertain whether they would consent. Negotiations between the parties to a treaty for modifying one of its provisions are not a denunciation or violation of the treaty. Until the detailed views and arguments of the Indian Government reached me no opinion could be expressed on any of the questions which were raised by the policy advocated by the Indian Government. Notwithstanding that, Mr. Balfour considers that my awaiting the despatch of the Indian Government indicated either indifference or ignorance. I still retain the conviction that the course I pursued was the only one I could have adopted without treating the Viceroy and his Council with disrespect. (3) Mr. Balfour, in his Norwich speech, charged Lord Rosebery and myself with having invented the idea that the Cabinet had any reference to the construction of the road being a breach of the proclamation when they decided at their decision on June 13, and he alleged that no communication was ever made to Lord Elgin on this question. To that I replied that immediately on the receipt of the despatch I did raise that question, and that Lord Elgin's reply was submitted to my colleagues. That (unless I am saying what is not true) disposes of the charges against Lord Rosebery and his Cabinet. I cannot believe that Mr. Balfour will deliberately assert that confidential Cabinet communications are to be handed to the Press! Mr. Balfour complains of no allusion being made in our 'long telegram,' of June 13 to our opinion that the making of the road without the consent of the tribes would be a breach of the proclamation. As our decision with respect to the evacuation of Chitral was based not on one but on several grounds it would have been absurd in a telegram to have anticipated the full detailed statement of the despatch which was to follow. The telegram stated (I think courteously) in eight lines our decision. The wisdom or the folly of that decision must be decided irrespective of all personal considerations. May I add one sentence with reference to the statement in your article that 'after considerable hesitation' I have changed my views with respect to the making of the road? On Sept. 3, 1895, I said in the House of Commons:—'The Indian Government believe—I do not agree with them—that peaceful arrangements can be made for the construction of this road. If they are made, of course there will be no violation of the terms of the proclamation.' Last Saturday I said, 'We were of opinion that to construct the road without those arrangements would be a violation of the proclamation.' I have never advanced or receded from the opinion I expressed in Sept. 1895—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Henry H Fowler. Woodthorne, Nov. 26."

### MR BALFOUR'S REJOINDER.

Mr Balfour writes in the *Times* of Dec 1 :—"Sir—In reference to the correspondence which has taken place on the alleged breach of faith involved in the construction of a military road to Chitral, I have no desire to trespass further upon your space by repeating arguments already ired. It is evident, however that the matter depends on the question where it is. Sir Henry Flower, in a public speech and in a published letter, has referred to private communications between himself and the Viceroy. I do not challenge his right to pursue this somewhat unusual course; but, having elected to pursue it, it is manifest that he is bound to produce the documents to which he has appealed. In his letter which appeared in your issue of the 27th occurs the following sentence :—' I cannot believe that Mr. Balfour will deliberately assert that confidential Cabinet communications are to be handed to the Press.' In this belief Sir Henry Fowler is correct. But I would point out to him, a document does not become a 'confidential Cabinet communication' simply because it is communicated to the Cabinet. It is not Sir Henry Fowler's communication to the Cabinet that I desire to see, but his communication to Lord Elgin, Lord Elgin's reply and the final statement of Sir Henry Fowler's assent or dissent from Lord Elgin's arguments. Of these three documents two have not only been referred to by Sir Henry Fowler, but are the very foundation of his defence of the late, and of his attack on the present Government. The existence of the third we may, I presume safely assume, inasmuch as we can hardly suppose that Sir Henry Fowler should override the earnestly expressed views of the Indian Government without any communication, either private or official, relating to the main, and (if of any value at all) the all-sufficient, argument on which his decision must have rested.—I remain, your obedient servant, Arthur James Balfour, 10, Downing-street Whitehall, SW. Nov 30."

### SPEECH BY SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

Sir William Wedderburn, M.P. for Banffshire, addressed the Aberdeen Liberal Association on India, on Nov. 29. He said, with reference to the frontier war, that we were killing and depriving of their homes people with whom we had no just quarrel. It was a cruel war of aggression, and the fact that it was an unjust war was alone sufficient to condemn it. It had arisen out of a very shameful breach of faith, and would be most ruinous to our Indian Empire. We were simply paving the way for a Russian invasion of India. One thing these people pointed to as a great safeguard from a political point of view. The war was absolutely destructive of the safety of our Indian Empire. It was something terrible, considering the awful sufferings of the Indian people, who had been dying in hundreds of thousands from hunger, that upon these unfortunate people should be put the cost of this wicked and unnecessary war. And, by the way, did any one know what the cost of this fearful business would be. They would get the official estimates, but his experience was that these estimates were never to be trusted, and were absolutely deceptive.

### SIR R. REID : "A MADCAP EXPEDITION."

Speaking at Burnemouth on Nov. 27, Sir Robert Reid, Q.C., M.P., attacked both the Government home and foreign policy. With reference to the war on the North-West frontier of India, Sir Robert said neither the Indian nor the British taxpayers could afford to be responsible for such a mad-cap expedition. There can be no doubt that the object of the war was a military one. Great responsibility rested on the Government in having undertaken this work which was a wisely conceived upon by the late Government when they decided to withdraw from Chitral to which this nation had no more title than they had to Timbuctoo. (Applause and laughter.)

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman M.P., addressing his constituents at Dunfermline last night, said there had been an unworthy attempt by highly-placed personages inside and outside the Cabinet to draw attention from the real issue in respect of Chitral by simulating righteous indignation against imputations sup osed to have been cast upon Lord Elgin. No such imputations had in fact been made. It was not Lord Elgin nor the Government of India, but her Majesty's Government that they impugned. In Dunfermline they knew of Lord Elgin's uprightness of character and high capacity when those who were now defending his honour were ignorant of his existence. What they said was that in 1895 the Government deliberately and with their eyes open took steps by which was a fatal blunder, and had been the immediate cause of the present war, with all its consequences in loss of life and waste of money. The Government reversed the decision of their predecessors in the teeth of the explicit advice of the highest military authorities, whether British or Indian. There was only one argument, and that one of very lofty character, which might have weighed in favour of the Government. That was the argument of success. The British taxpayer would have to pay dearly for the majority of 150 which he gave against the Liberals, by which he secured for himself the inestimable fourfold blessing of a bloody war, a weaker frontier, surly and angry neighbours, and a thumping bill to pay.

## FRANCE AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

LORD SALISBURY has directed the following reply to be sent by a correspondent :—"Foreign Office, Nov. 21, 1897. Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst. inquiring whether there is any truth in the report of an 'intention to offer the cessions of the Channel Islands to France in return for concessions in other quarters.' I am to state in reply that the report is absurd and that no idea of a cession of those Islands to any foreign Power has ever been entertained by Her Majesty's Government.—T. H. Sanderson." The *Westminster Gazette* says :—"The genesis of this story that the Government is going to abandon the Channel Islands is, no doubt, to be found in the following paragraph from the State's official Blue-book, sent to us by a correspondent. They occur in a letter from the Secretary of State for War, calling upon the Islanders to bring their local militia up to the War Office requirements :—'(a) Looking at the small size of our Regular Army, it has now become a question whether we are justified in any longer retaining 1,000 Volunteer Artillery and the Infantry battalions at present stationed in Jersey and Guernsey. (b) With reference to the stationing of torpedo-boats on the coasts of the Islands, it is unlikely the Admiralty would consent to detach vessels for the stationary protection of any part of our coasts. (c) Therefore, if some measures are not taken to improve the Militia, it will become necessary to recommend the withdrawal of the regular garrison from its present exposed position.' A little exaggeration would, no doubt, suffice to interpret the War Office threat to withdraw the regular garrison as an intention to abandon the Islands. We have no doubt, however, that Lord Lansdowne was using this as an argument merely to bring the recalcitrant Islanders up to the mark, and that threat to withdraw the troops was not seriously meant, much less the abandonment of the Islands."

## RUSSIA, JAPAN, AND KOREA.

THE *Novoe Vremya* publishes a letter from Seoul in which the writer gives an account of the schemes by which, he says, the Japanese hope to establish their domination in Korea, and describes the aversion with which, according to him, Japanese are regarded by the inhabitants. He then goes on to advise the Russian Government to defeat Japan's policy of exploitation by establishing Russian Consulates at all Korean ports, by sending a sufficient military force to assure the protection of such Consulates and of the Russian Legation, by organising banks, by taking over the financial and Customs administrations, by vigilantly guarding against any foreign interference in those services, by establishing Russian schools, by building at Seoul an Orthodox church at least equal in size and splendour to the church constructed by the Roman Catholic missions, and by sending young Koreans to Russia to complete their education by technical studies, especially mining and railway matters. The journal's correspondent adds that the terminus of the Manchuria Railway outght to be connected with Pingyang, on the Corean frontier, whence a French syndicate is building a line to Seoul. A railway should also be built from the capital northwards to Gensan, and another southwards to Fusan, steps being taken for a rigorous exclusion of the Japanese from those enterprises. In conclusion, the writer says that Korea is a country rich and productive enough to render it worth Russia's while to make the sacrifices necessary for the firm establishment of her influence.

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## SIR W. HARCOURT ON INDIA.

### BIMETALLISM, TRADE, AND ARMY REFORM.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, in Nov. 26, addressed his fellow burgesses at Kirkcaldy. In the course of a lengthy speech, he said :—There is one question which at the present moment, in my opinion, is one of the most critical importance to the fortunes of this Empire, and that is the war that is going on upon the Indian frontier. Of all the precious possessions of the English Crown there is none more precious than the Empire of the Queen in India. There is none which rests, and ought to rest, more upon principles of wisdom and of justice in its administration. I therefore think it necessary here, and always elsewhere where I have the opportunity, to protest against the policy which is being pursued by her Majesty's Government in reference to the Indian frontier. There is a famous line in an old Roman poet in which he deplores wars which carry with them no triumphs, and this is one of those wars—a war in which, of course, our heart and soul is with our soldiers, those brave soldiers, too many of whose lives have been sacrificed. But it is our duty as a governing Empire to ask ourselves whether that war is necessary, and whether it was wisely undertaken. The English people at the General Election of 1880, condemned the "forward policy." Nobody has charged Lord Elgin personally with breach of faith or want of faith. The Government in India is not the body which deserves the censure of high policy like this. It is determined by the Government at home, who are responsible to Parliament; and this I have to say—and I say it with regret, because it belongs to the whole of this forward policy—that the military element has captured the Government of India. It has led to enormous expenditure, it has led, in my opinion, to unnecessary war; and I must comment upon a speech reported in the *Times*, I think, of Oct. 1—a speech made by Sir George White, the Commander-in-Chief in India—an after-dinner speech. It is rather a serious subject this to deal with an after-dinner speeches, especially by a Commander-in-Chief. It was received with great applause by the company at Simla. I will read only one sentence, though there is much to the same effect. He said :—"The history of all times has shown that civilisation and barbarism cannot exist conterminously, and at the same time peaceably, as independent neighbours. What does that mean? Is that consistent with a proclamation to the tribes of India that you intend to respect their independence? What conclusion would they arrive at from such a sentence as that barbarism cannot exist conterminously, and at the same time peaceably, as independent neighbours? It means war, as far as I can see—war without limit—upon the frontier of India." That is the use, then, in the presence of declarations of that kind, of issuing proclamations that the independence of the tribes is to be respected? Is it the intention of her Majesty's Government to maintain posts in these inaccessible valleys of the Hindu-Kush, to establish what they are pleased to call a scientific frontier? It was christened a scientific frontier some five-and-twenty years ago. What sort of a frontier has it turned out and what sort of a frontier is to-day? A frontier where we have made unfriendly chiefs upon whose friendship we ought to rely and who will be the allies of an invader and not his opponents. That is a still more serious aspect of this case. There is a fear far more to be feared in India than any enemy in the front, and that is a discontented people behind. These wars are wars of enormous expense. When the war in 1878 took place Afghanistan it was estimated to cost £2,000,000 It did cost, I think, £3,000,000, and the burden of that war remained upon the Indian people. That is a far more imminent danger in my opinion than the chimera of a Russian invasion. What do you suppose this occupation of Chitral is costing to-day, and what will it cost? It will cost precious British lives, but what will it cost in money? India, which has been plagued with famine and scourged by pestilence, is to be further afflicted by a unnecessary burden—with more debt, more taxation. What did the people of India profit by this transaction? If those millions which have been wasted and sacrificed had been applied to the social advancement of the people of India, to irrigation which might have saved them from famine, would not that have been better for your Indian Empire than the manner in which in my opinion this money has been spent? In my judgment, of all the mischievous reactions of which this Government has been guilty in its finance, this and the most dangerous is that into which they hurried upon their accession to office to reverse the deliberate position at which we had arrived and embarked the British Army and the British fortunes in Chitral and in those mountains were now the British Army. Sir Henry Fowler said, was far greater than we had engaged at Waterloo, and much large than was ever in a conflict in India before. You will be told that this is all Little Englandism. Now, Lord Salisbury, I thought very sensibly, the other day insisted that a thing is not necessarily great because it is big. He applied that to the Duke of Cambridge, and I think it is equally applicable to other things. But he did also make another remark—that he did not want simply to go about painting more spots on the map red. That I am afraid is a terrible Little England sentiment. I am as willing as anybody to a reasonable extension of the Empire, but before I set to work to extend the Empire by the sword being extended in the direction of the mountains upon the Indian frontier, I should like to ask what are the advantages to the English people to be derived from such an extention as that? When you come to close quarters with these gentlemen who want to extend the Empire everywhere without regard to the benefit to be derived from it you do not find that they really rely upon any great idea. They soon either have a talk about civilisation, sometimes they pretend it is for objects of religion, but now the favourite doctrine is that it is all for trade, and you are to take vast tracts of territory. I do not know that there is a great deal of trade in the Hindu-kush nor in parts of Africa which Lord Salisbury well described as flat, dark, and unwatered to gain. You at Dundee the other day that there is a great deal more trade to be got out of cultivated and civilised nations if you pursue it properly, than you will ever get from wildernesses of savages. At this moment three-fourths of the trade of this country is done with foreign countries and only one-fourth with British possessions. In the last dozen years our foreign trade stood better even than the trade with our own possessions. These figures with reference to foreign trade and trade with foreign countries the moment they come to be looked into put an end to that nonsense which you have heard of called by the name of the British Zollverein. The moment that came to be examined it was found to be nonsense, and it was put an end to at the Colonial Conference I am not, you probably know, an admirer of Tory Governments, still there are advantages to be derived from their adveat to power. In the first place they found themselves obliged to take up Liberal measures to earn a character, though they disfigure them in order to persuade other people that they are their own work. But there is another great advantage in the accession of a Tory Government to power th y have got to unload a great lot of rubbish on which they probably have no opposition. That is an immense advantage, because when we hear again we have got rid of by the fact that no responsible passes if they abandon all that they professed. Now one of the greatest of the rubbishes, in my opinion, is a thing—I do not know if you have ever heard of it; it is called bimetallism. I can give you a definition of bimetallism which I think is a brief and at any rate, a clear one. It was given by a military gentleman in the House of Commons, who professed not profoundly to have studied it; but I do not think he could have given a better definition of that than he did when he said this :—"You take a shilling and you call it half-a-crown—(laughter)—"and you pay your debts". (Laughter and "hear hear.") I would ask all nig to give you a better definition of bimetallism than that. Having condemned the action of the present Government on the silver question as displaying divided counsels on a subject which is vital to the prosperity of the country, and as shaken the confidence even of the City of London in the good sense and stability of the Administration, Sir William Harcourt proceeded : The growth in the public expenditure in this country is, in my opinion, a great danger and a growing danger. Four years ago I gave a warning to the House of Commons as to the rate in which expenditure was growing, and since that time it has increased by £10,000,000 the year. You have had successive large surpluses and you have no relief to the taxpayer. I read a speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer a few weeks ago in which he made an almost piteous appeal to his colleagues to allow him something which he could give to the taxpayer. That appeal appears to have been in vain. He is going to have another large surplus next April. What is going to become of the surplus? A great part of it has gone to the Navy, and I have never opposed that. The proposals which I made with reference to the death duties were in order to provide funds for the Navy of the country. It has provided it. In 1870 the public expenditure—that is, the net expenditure—was £31 0,0,000. In 1897 it was £38,000,000—an increase of £27,000,000 in twenty-seven years, of which £19,000,000 is due to the increase in naval and military expenditure, and only half upon the civil expenditure of this country. The increase is equal to the whole charge exclusive of the sinking fund of the National Debt. It is equivalent to the whole of the income tax and to the whole of the tea duty. And now we are told that we are not having a vast increase in the expenditure upon the Army. I do not wonder with this "forward policy" all round that there is a demand for what is called a forward Army. At Glasgow, the other day, Mr Chamberlain said : "As a matter of fact while our dominion and our responsibilities and our obligation have been increasing at a most rapid rate there has been no increase in the Army for a period of thirty years until the small increase which was made last year." Well, I could not believe my eyes when I read that statement. Let me tell you what the facts are. I will not go back thirty years but I would go back twenty years to the official return. It is called "The Annual Return of the British Army in 1873. The annual return of the effective strength of the British Army in that year was 190,240 and in the year 1887 it was 220,000 or an increase of 30,000 within these thirty years. But that is not all. In those twenty years from 1878 to 1897 the Army reserve has increased from 11,000 to 70,900 men. Now, you have got to add to the 30,000—you have got to add 50,000 to the Army reserve and there you got 90,000 now. But that is not all. You have got to add to that, because that is one of the most important additions, what has been added to the Indian Army. There has been an immense addition made there also. Well, now, test it in this way, not only by the number of men, but by the expenditure. Now, I take the last twenty-seven years, from the year 1870 to 1897. In the year 1870 the expenditure of the Army was £12,000,000, in 1897 it was £18,000,000—that is an increase of £6,000,000; and, as I said, you must add to that the Indian Army. Of course it is part of the defence of the Empire, and there you will find that in 1870 it was Rx. 70,000,000, and in 1895-96 there was an increase of Rx. 9,000,000. I should mention in reference to the Indian Army that it includes about 3,000,000 of exchange, which however, is part of the cost of the Indian expenditure on the Army; but if you add these two together you will find that there has been within that period of twenty years an increase of 15,000,000, or if you exclude the exchange, 12,000,000, upon Army expenditure. Then we are met by this statement of Mr. Chamberlain—that there has been no increase in the Army for twenty years. Why, the increase in the Army has been as great, or greater than the increase in the Navy, a thing which I do not think is generally known, but I think it ought to be made known. These figures may be dry, but they are important, and you will feel it in the taxation of the country. We have got no Army, we are told. I read the other day or the day before a letter from Lord Eustace Cecil, who has been in the War Department, and he quoted a passage from Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief, which is deserving of your attention, in a speech which, I believe, was made this year, and will read it to you, and then I do not think you will be frightened out of your wits by an immediate invasion of this country. Lord Wolseley says :—"With respect to the Army, it seemed not to be generally known that the number of those who wore her Majesty's uniform was 800,000. The standing Army of England alone, with its Reserve was over 300,000 and they must add to that the Militia, the Yeomanry the Volunteers, and the standing army of India, which made up the numbers he had mentioned. They could have at the ports of embarkation the finest body of men wearing her Majesty's uniform, an Army of 70,000 men in a long time before the ships could be provided to take them abroad. In the face of that statement we are told we have no Army. We have an expenditure upon the Army of £18,000,000 at home and Rx 25,000,000 in India and yet we are told that we have got no Army and we are told that we are to spend more millions, and that our whole Army system is wrong. It is not very satisfactory to have discovered just now that for that expenditure we have got no Army system that the whole Army system is wrong. But, of course, I do not say for one single moment, if a case could be made out that the Army of England is deficient and that its military equipment and system is wrong, that we ought not to put it right whatever it costs. I quite agree. The extraordinary thing is that the people who make the loudest demand for expenditure have no respect for the military authorities. I saw that at the Conservative Conference the other day, one of the military Tory party talked of the old fossils of the War Office, and he said that the only thing was to do away with the War Office. We are not going to vote millions for old fossils. We are not going to vote millions for a War Office which the *Times* describes as having lost the confidence of the country. The Liberal party have never been wanting in the most liberal and generous disposition to place the defence of this country upon a proper footing, whether in the Navy or in the Army. They do demand to know what the money of the people and the taxes of the people are voted for proper purposes and administered by the proper men.

## THE BANKERS AND BIMETALLISM.

COLONEL R. WILLIAMS, M. P. (Williams Deacon and Co.), delivered, as the new president of the Institute of Bankers, his inaugural address at the London Institution on Dec. 1. There was a good attendance. In the course of his remarks, Colonel Williams said :—

The difficult question of Indian currency and finance grew daily in importance, and would need most careful consideration and a strong hand to deal with it successfully. With regard to the increased production of gold, he recalled the fact that even Sir Robert Peel in the early eighties talked about a search of gold. How different were the circumstances now! Instead of an annually diminishing total, we had a constantly increasing one, which already far surpassed any records in the most flourishing days of Australian gold mining. The total output last year was valued at £43,176,750, which exceeded the combined value of the gold and silver produced twenty years ago. Everything pointed to the conclusion that the production of gold would continue growing. Discussing bimetallism, the president said a perusal of the proposals of the American commissioners and French delegates led to the conclusion that they had not erred on the side of modesty. Perhaps the proposal that stood out most prominently in this respect was the suggestion that we should purchase 10,000,000 of silver annually. We had already occasional redundancy of silver coins, but no such grievance that we had hitherto suffered from could compare with our misfortune in such a gigantic addition to the currency. And what would be the feelings of the Chancellor of the Exchequer or of the taxpayers in general in finding they had to contribute this enormous sum for the purpose of providing an article for which there would be no use whatever! He was glad to think that monometallists and bimetallists are alike agreed as to the absurdity of this proposal. (Hear, hear). The recent reply of the Indian Government had considerably altered the outlook for bimetallism. Everybody was not convinced of the wisdom of closing the mints of India. On their possible reopening were founded many plans and hopes of international bimetallism. But the policy had apparently had unexpected success, which must add greatly to the difficulties of future international agreement, as it now seemed doubtful whether the Indian Government would ever care to be a party thereto. (Hear, hear.) Finally, though he was on somewhat difficult ground, he wished to bring forward another and most important lesson derived from the recent Conference, and that was the enormous dangers and difficulties that might beset any attempt to alter our currency. (Hear, hear.) If the mere undertaking of the government of the Bank, in certain unlikely conditions, to keep one-fifth of its reserve in silver, was enough to send an ominous shiver throughout the City, what might have been the effect of the knowledge that our Government were seriously considering the far-reaching propositions laid before the Conference? This country had enjoyed an unexampled career of prosperity for the last three-quarters of a century under our present system of currency. That system became to such a marked degree advantageous to the vast majority of those engaged in commerce here, as to appear a law of nature. If alterations were seriously attempted they would cause such a storm of bewilderment and panic as would compel the strongest Government to abandon the most perfect bimetallic scheme ever conceived. (Cheers.)

## MR. BRYCE ON INDIA.

MR. BRYCE, speaking at Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, on Nov. 30, said Lord Salisbury's recent defence of his foreign policy consisted in ignoring the most patent facts and in trying to shift on to his predecessors the faults of his own weakness. He was an imaginative artist, and the picture he drew showed few points of resemblance to the facts, whether in Siam or in Madagascar, in Asia Minor or in Tunis. So much had already been said regarding the war on the North-West frontier of India that he would not have referred to the subject but for the attempts which the spokesmen of the Ministry were still making to shelter themselves behind the Viceroy and to represent the censure bestowed on their Chitral policy as a censure on Lord Elgin. The responsibility, however, was entirely that of the home Government, and none of the prominent Liberals who had assented to the policy had imputed blame to the Viceroy, with whom the final decision did not rest. These attempts to shift the main issue to the question of a breach of faith with the tribes showed how indefensible the Ministry now felt their policy to have proved. Though it was perfectly true that the duty and wisdom of adhering to the terms of the proclamation issued to the tribes had been an element in the decision of the late Cabinet not to hold Chitral or to the road to it, there were many other considerations which influenced their decision, and the decision would have been taken even without it. They felt the certainty of extra heavy expenditure, and the high probability of fresh troubles and wars among fierce and fanatical tribes which the road would provoke were dangers so serious that the plain course of prudence was to withdraw from Chitral. In this view they were supported by a great preponderance of opinion among their wisest and most experienced ex-Indian advisers as home, both military and civil. The so-called forward policy on the Afghan frontier had been a great misfortune for India all through. Seventeen years ago Mr. Gladstone's Government had the wisdom and courage to withdraw from Kandahar. In spite of the clamour raised by the forward school and the event had justified their action, for that part of the frontier had remained peaceful and our relations with the Amir had been improved. Well would it have been if equally prudent counsels had prevailed in 1895. The Afghan war of 1878-79, which caused the overthrow of Lord Beaconsfield's, cost £21,000,000. If the present war should cost even a half or a third of that sum how were the revenues of India already sorely tried, to support the burden. (Cheers.)

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## SCENES IN THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.

### RESIGNATION OF MINISTRY.

AFTER four days of disorder in the Austriau Reichsrath, Count Badeni's Cabinet on Nov. 27 resigned, and Baron Gautsch von Franken Thurm, Minister of Public Instruction and a German by nationality, was entrusted with the formation of a new Ministry. The redistribution of portfolios was announced on Nov. 30, as follows :—President and Minister of the Interior, Baron Gautsch; Minister of Justice, Herr Rurer; Commerce, Herr de Koerber; Finance, Herr Boehm Bawerk; Agriculture, Count Bylandt; Instruction, Count Latour; Railways, Herr Wittek; National Defence, General Count Welsersheimr; Polish Minister, Count Pininski. With the exception of the two last-named, all the foregoing Ministers were high functionaries of the respective departments of State.

The difficulty has arisen over the way in which Count Badeni attempted to carry in the Austrian Reichsrath the "Ausgleich"—the agreement between the two portions of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The Czechs do not love the arrangement involved in the "Ausgleich," since they desire to see a federal system adopted, so in order to get the Czech vote for the "Ausgleich" Count Badeni issued an ordinance, extending the official use of the Czech language. The German element is furious at the ordinance, which they denounce as being uncon-stitutional.

It would appear, however, that if the "Ausgleich" be not renewed it will not be the Germans who will profit by any new arrangement. The Czechs are numerically increasing, and their numbers cannot fail to tell in any Federal scheme replacing the present Dual Constitution. If Austria agrees with Hungary (whose decision—for the "Ausgleich"—is in no doubt) there is no difficulty—the "Ausgleich" is renewed. If Austria differs from Hungary, then the Emperor may decide, and may decide, for the "Ausgleich."

The scenes of disturbance in the Reichsrath began on Nov. 24. They were renewed, as reported last week on Nov. 25. On Nov. 26 the proceedings reached such a pitch of disorder that police were summoned into the House and a number of members were ejected. In anticipation of what was to happen the galleries were crowded. The *Times* correspondent gives the following description of the opening scene :—"Count Badeni walked leisurely to his place a few minutes before the President made his appearance. When the Chevalier von Abrahamovitch was eventually perceived making his way towards the chair a frightful tumult arose. The Social Democrats crowded round the platform, shaking their fists at him and calling him 'scoundrel' and 'wretch.' The whole Opposition cried Shame upon you!' The Chevalier von Abrahamovitch is in the sixties. He is of tall stature, with a clean-shaven face and a profile strongly resembling that of the Duke of Wellington. He made some show of indifference to the turbulent demonstration which had followed his entrance. This seemed to enrage the Social Democrats, who forced their way to the chair and severely jostled the President, one of them taking him by the shoulders and pushing him to his seat. Others seized all the movable objects on their desks and hurled them into the space in front of the Ministerial bench. Members of the majority, seeing the President in danger of further violence, rushed to his rescue. One of the Social Democrats, Herr Berner, was thrown to the ground and pounded with fists and feet by a number of opponents about the head and face until it was believed in the gallery that his life was in danger. During the free fight that followed, Herr Berner was carried bodily out of the house by a group of young Czechs, while the Chevalier von Abrahamovitch was safely escorted by his friends to the lobby, which, as well as the seats, he occupied without. In the meantime the platform was in possession of the Socialists, who on this occasion were the leaders of the disturbance, and were greeted with applause by the whole of the Opposition. What followed is thus described by the *Standard* :—"Suddenly the door to the right of the chair was thrown wide open, and a body of police, led by a Commissioner, were headed by Herr Lund, the deputy and officer of the house responsible for order, marched in. The order had been given by the Premier, Count Badeni, who having hurried with his colleagues into the lobby, there met a Police Commissioner, who had been summoned by someone unknown. 'You are wanted now, enter the house' the Premier exclaimed' and restore order.' The Commissioner answered that he had only thirty men at his disposal, but the Premier ordered him to choose thirty more from those outside, and, with Herr Lund taking the lead, Count Badeni is stated to have walked with the force to the door, not, however, entering the Chamber himself. The excitement at the sight of the police was intense in the House and the galleries. 'Out with you,' is this a Parliament?' 'It's a breach of the Constitution'—all these and similar exclamations were unheeded by the Commissioner, who, with his men, surrounded the Socialist Presidential platform and the crew of ministerial chairs in front of it, and began to pull down the Socialist members. The first to be seized was Herr Cingr, a miner and editor from Mistrau. He was most brutally handled, and the galleries uttered loud cries at the spectacle. One policeman took him by the neck, holding his head down, another seized his legs, holding them up, so that for a minute or two the member was on the steps of the platform head downwards. He was then lifted up and carried out into the lobby, whence his shrieks of 'They throttled me;' I was dragged I am treated like a wild beast,' could be heard inside the house. Herr Berner, also a miner from Ostrau, was treated in the same way, receiving bruises and a black eye. Herr Rieger was somewhat more leniently handled, but was also lifted, and one after another they were all forcibly carried out. There they stood in the cold, Herr Cingr without his coat, which had been torn off his back, and all begging in their short overcoats, which afforded little protection, an hast brought from the cloak-room. A few minutes later two detectives with the Imperial Eagle on their breasts, entered the House. Their appearance only increased the fury of the Left. Deputies stood on their seats, shouting. 'This is a betrayal of the people,' and from the galleries came cries of 'Traitors' and 'Shame.' Between the Left and the gallery, which was soon ordered to be cleared, there was a regular correspondence, one man in the gallery even rising to make a speech, which was listened to below, while clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs went on until the occupants were ejected."

At length Count Badeni came back to his place, guarded by a double row of policemen. He was the object of gross insults on the part of a portion of the Opposition, which was, indeed, the case

## GERMAN ACTIVITY.

### NAVAL AND MILITARY REFORM.

THE Reichstag was opened on Nov. 30, by the Emperor in person. The navy occupied the principal place in the Speech from the Throne. The passage on this subject is as follows:—"The development of the German navy does not correspond with Germany's mission at sea, and in the event of warlike complications would not suffice to assure the security of the home ports and cause against a blockade or more extensive operations on the part of the enemy. Neither has it kept pace with the rapid growth of German transoceanic interests. While German trade is participating in an increasing measure in the world's exchange of merchandise, the number of our war vessels does not suffice to afford our countrymen engaged abroad the measure of protection corresponding with Germany's position, and the support which can only be secured by a display of power. Although it is not our object to vie with maritime Powers of the first rank, Germany must nevertheless see herself placed in a position to maintain also by means of her preparedness her prestige among the peoples of the globe. To this end a strengthening of our home fleet of battleships and an increase of the vessels intended for foreign service in the time of peace is necessary. In order to gain firm ground for these urgent measures, which can no longer be postponed, the Federal Government consider it expedient to determine by legislative enactment the strength of the navy, and the period within which this strength is to be attained. With this object a bill will be submitted to the Reichstag for constitutionally arriving at a decision in the matter. With a view to the promotion of transoceanic interests, a bill is also to be introduced for improving mail steamship communications with Eastern Asia. This scheme having undergone thorough examination, is again submitted for your consideration. Alluding next to the projected reform of military penal procedure, the Speech says:—"The proposed reform, while following as far as possible the lines of the civil penal code, meets the requirements absolutely necessary for the maintenance of discipline. A bill on the subject will be submitted without delay."

COMMERCE AND THE COLONIES.

The Speech states that the general condition of the finances is satisfactory. The Speech continues:—"A considerable portion of the surplus to be anticipated will be employed, as was the case last year, in reducing the Imperial Debt. An economic committee, consisting of representatives of industry, agriculture, and trade, has been appointed, by means of whose expert advice it is intended to define the conditions and scope of the extensive resolutions of home production in order to obtain, for the future shaping of the Customs tariff and German commercial relations with foreign countries, a firm basis corresponding with the requirements of the present time. The development of our protectorates is on the whole, satisfactory. In consequence of the appearance of rinderpest in South West Africa during the summer the necessity arose of immediately proceeding to improve the conditions of transport by laying lines of rails. With regard to the delimitation of the boundaries between Togo and Dahomey, negotiations have been carried on with the French Government, the result of which it is to be expected will tend to benefit the economic interests of both countries."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Reference is next made to the murder of the German missionaries, and the attacks upon one of the mission stations in China, for which, it is stated, full reparation and security against a recurrence of similar lamentable events have been demanded. The Speech concludes:—"The political relations with foreign States are in every way gratifying. Valuable guarantees of the maintenance of these relations have again been afforded by the brilliant and cordial reception accorded to me on my visits to Peterhof and Budapest. All indications justify the expectation that, with God's help, we may, in the future as in the past, look forward to the peaceful development of Europe and of the German Fatherland."

The reference in the Imperial speech to China was greeted with cheers.

AN IMPERIAL EPILOGUE.

The proceedings were now supposed to be at an end, and according to accounts of eye witnesses, no small surprise was occasioned when the Emperor, raising his voice and manifestly speaking extempore, addressed the assembled Deputies in the following terms:—"Gentlemen, to what has gone before I add the following words:—Nearly two years ago I took an oath on this spot by the glorious colours of my 1st Regiment of Foot Guards to maintain what the Emperor William the Great, who now reposes in God, created, and to protect everywhere the prestige and honour of the Empire. With hearts full of emotion and with moist eyes you heard this oath and thereby became partners in my vow. Before the face of Almighty God, and remembering the great Kaiser I ask you by your assistance to enable me to remain in a position to keep this oath of mine, and I ask you to support me in powerfully upholding the honour of the Empire abroad, for the maintenance of which I have not hesitated to stake my only brother. According to the accounts of Deputies present, Prince Hohenlohe, like the rest of the Assembly, appeared to be in no small degree astonished by the Imperial epilogue. The speech from the Throne and the language of the more distinctly official Press organs do not attribute precisely the same solemn significance to the Chinese incident as is conveyed in the Emperor's words.

DETAILS OF THE GERMAN NAVY BILL.

The *Daily News'* Berlin correspondent says:—That although the Navy Bill is likely to secure a majority in the Reichstag it contains proposals which must provoke the opposition of the Liberals. They maintain that an attempt is being made in the clause fixing the amounts of the navy expenditure for the next seven years to restrict the right of the Reichstag to control the estimates for each year, and to establish a Speakership. The Government fixes the strength which is to be attained by the German navy after the lapse of seven years that is to say, in the spring of 1905—as follows:—Seventeen battleships, eight coast-defence vessels, nine large and twenty-six smaller cruisers, in addition to a reserve of two battleships, three large and four smaller cruisers. According to the showing of the Government the effective strength of the navy on April 1, 1898, will be:—Twelve battleships, seven coast-defence vessels, eight large cruisers, and twenty-three small. It is evident therefore, that seven new battleships, two large and seven small cruisers will have to be built, the estimated cost of which, including armaments, is set down as £8,250,000. When we add to this £10,800,000 for the replacing of vessels which have reached the limit of age provided by law, and £5,500,000, arrears of instalments for those already in building, we get a total of about £25,000,000 within the next six years for the building of new ships. The yearly estimates for the German navy, including the current ordinary estimates calculated upon this basis, is thus set down:—For 1897-98, £5,500,000; 1898-99, £6,085,000; 1899-1900, £6,380,000; 1900-1, £7,230,000; in the three following years, £7,420,000 £7,520,000, and £7,520,000 respectively; and finally, for 1904-5, £7,410,000. The Government demand and average about £3,000,000 per year for the building of new ships. As to whence the money is to come from, what little the Government says is evidently calculated to full the taxpayer. It states that in the opinion of the Federal Governments this project can be carried out without new taxes or a great loan being necessary. On the contrary, the Government boldly assumes that it will be possible to cover the expenditure from the yearly surplus of the revenues.

THE REFORM OF MILITARY JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

The *Cologne Gazette* gives a sketch of the forthcoming bill for the reform of military judicial procedure. The chief innovation will be the institution of a Supreme Court of Military Jurisdiction, to which appeal may be made from the Courts of First Instance. It is true that a perfect understanding with Bavaria regarding the proposed Supreme Court has not yet been effected, but the hope is still entertained (says the *Times'* Berlin correspondent) that a compromise will be practicable. In certain cases the right of the accused to employ an ordinary advocate to plead his cause before the military Courts will be conceded, but it would appear that with the view of excluding the possibility of this privilege being abused for political purposes the right will be very narrowly defined. Where the alleged offence is of a purely military character only officers and higher officials of the army administration will be allowed to take part in the proceedings. In certain cases the procedure will be public, but here also, out of regard for the interests of discipline very strict limitations will be enacted. For the same reason the presidency of the courts will continue to be vested in the military superiors of those whom they have to try. It has been found necessary to do away in its present form with the prerogative of the Commander-in-Chief, the Emperor which rendered his sanction imperative for every verdict. The decision of military courts, according to the bill will take effect in the same manner as those of civil tribunals. In some instances, however, the Commander-in-Chief will have the right of mitigating the severity of the sentence of the court.

THE ULTIMATUM TO CHINA.

In certain diplomatic circles in London, the *Manchester Guardian's* correspondent reports, it is believed that Germany will almost immediately evacuate Kiao-chau. That Germany desires, and, as a matter of fact, intends to secure a foothold in China is generally admitted; but it asserted positively that during the last few days hints have been dropped by Russia in Berlin that the permanent occupation of Kiao-chau could not be sanctioned in St. Petersburg. So far, it does not appear that Lord Salisbury has entered any protest.

On the other hand, Reuter's Shanghai correspondent telegraphed on Nov. 29.: "Germany has formulated the following demands to the Chinese Government:—(1) A Money indemnity of 200,000 taels for the murder of the two German missionaries. (2) The erection of a cathedral. (3) The refunding of the expense incurred in the occupation of Kiao-chau. (4) The degradation of the Government of Shan-tung. (5) The punishment of murderers and minor officials. (6) A railway monopoly in Shan-tung. (7) The occupation of Kiao-chau by Germany as a coaling station. China has refused to discuss these demands until Germany withdraws from Kiao-chau, and it is said that she will continue to do so, although she is willing to make ample reparation to the Roman Catholic mission. So far as is known at present, Russia is not giving any support to the Peking Government. The latter appears to be decided not to provoke hostility, but to trust to diplomacy.

## THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE appended letter appeared in the *Morning Post* of Nov. 27:—

Sir,—I see that "Commandant" has made an attempt at reply to my letter of the 15th inst. I am leaving for India at the beginning of next month, so if he wishes for investigation he must move quickly. He is entitled to his opinion, though I disagree with him. When he states that the commanding officer or his adjutant keeps the confidential file under lock and key he apparently considers that he is imparting information; even the last joined subaltern is probably acquainted with this, but that does not alter the fact that many of these reports are discussed, or that the sepoys in those cases which are not known are quick to discern the strained relations caused by them, and that the result is detrimental to discipline. "Commandant" considers that the Secretary of State for India should inquire into my statements. I have no objection to any inquiry of any sort that has the good of the Indian Army and the country for its object. The most practical form of inquiry would be by a committee of investigation, circulars to be sent to commanding officers asking for information and opinion; others wishing to communicate with the committee on the subject might be permitted to do direct. "Commandant informs" me that the concluding sentence of my letter is not in accordance with fact, because any adverse report on an officer must be read to that officer. I never said it was not. Between a strict personal investigation and merely reading a report there is a considerable difference. I quote this concluding sentence; it refers to the British officer:—"Any investigation that is made in his case is made indirectly, often none is made, and reports are even recorded against him that he has not been made acquainted with." This is absolutely correct, and I am in a position to prove it so. If "Commandant" can make such statements as he has made under a nom de plume, what would be the nature of his remarks on his officers under the confidential report system? It would be interesting to know how many of the unfavourable reports submitted by "Commandant" on his officers have been carefully investigated in the presence of those officers. There are many other weak points of the confidential report system which I did not touch on in my letter. Owing to his peculiar regimental position, regulations applied to the Indian officer on the rule of thumb principle cause him to be exposed to indignities which no British officer could be subjected to. On the strength of an unfavourable report, without any adequate defence being permitted to him, he can receive a punishment which is practically one of degradation, and deprivation of pay—such a punishment, according to the Army Discipline Act, being only given for disgraceful conduct, and then only by a sentence of court-martial. This is the result of a regulation which treats regimental Staff appointments apparently on the same principle as Army Staff appointments; but in the removal of an officer from an Army Staff appointment there is no degradation, he returns to his ordinary duties. In the case of an officer removed from a regimental Staff appointment and attached to another regiment it is degradation, for a wing commander is then compelled to do the duties of a subaltern. The position is made worse by the fact of his being exposed to slights from the Sepoys of the regiment, for an officer in such a position can maintain no discipline. There are cases in which civil officers have made reports on military officers, which were practically confidential reports, against which the military officer was not permitted adequate defence, yet the military officer and the soldier under him has often to pay with his life or reputation for the mistakes of the political officer. The result is that the position of the Indian officer is one of increasing insecurity. Increasing demands on the ability and efficiency of the Indian officer is a modern necessity, but accompanying this necessity is decreasing pay, decreasing pension, and increasing insecurity of position. Decreasing pay and pension is unavoidable, but the insecurity of position can be remedied. The questions as to the effect of the confidential report system on discipline in the Indian Army, its effect on the influence of the British officers, its effect on their social relations and the insecurity of feeling it creates, are questions that will eventually have to be inquired into if the Indian Army is to be made thoroughly efficient and reliable to enable it to play a prominent part in the next European war.—Yours, &c., F. M. Drury, Major I.S.C. Nov. 26.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—DEC. 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr H C Ferard, B C S | Major S A E Hickson, D S O |
| Mr R G P P McDonnell | Capt H W R Senior |
| Mr A E C Stuart, M C S | Capt T W Haig |
| Mr G J F Norton | Bde-Surg-Lt-Col F H Blenkinsop, |
| Mr H W J Bagnell, Bo | Surg-Lt-Col O H Channer |
| Mr W H Lucas, Bo | Lieut A C Ralph |
| Major W L C Baddeley | |

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr F C French, B C S, 4 months | Lt-Col Martin Martin, 98 days |
| Mr C G Lillingston, B, 6 mos | Capt R H Ewart, 3 mos |
| Mr H Moberly, M C S, 6 mos | Lieut E S Gale, 3 mos |
| Mr T S Greenaway, Bo, 1 mo | Surg-Capt G Lamb, 5 mos |
| | Chief-Engr R Malcolm, 3 mos |
| | Condr H Woodard, 2 mos |
| | Miss C L Still 3 mos |

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr F Yawdall, B C S | Major-Gen Sir E Stedman, K C I E, C B |
| Mr F C French, B C S | Capt W S Mardall |
| Mr J J M Penat, B | Lieut H F E Freeland |
| Mr E G Foy, B | Lieut A J N Harward |
| Mr U S Misra, B | Lieut W C French |
| Mr C M Cursetjee, Bo | Engr E J Ellery |
| Mr R W E H Vincent, Bo | |

## DETENTION OF AMMUNITION IN THE THAMES.

A CARGO of gun powder and rifles was seized in the Thames of Nov. 25 by the Customs authorities. It was consigned to the port of Jibutil on the Red Sea, and came from St. Petersburg. It appears that Messrs. Strick and Co., of Leaden-hall-street, the owners of the Beluchistan, were instructed by a Paris agent to ship the cartridges and rifles in the Thames, and to convey them to the port named. The cargo was rightly described on the bill of lading, and as Messrs. Strick were not contravening the port regulations they understood the order. The boxes in which the cartridges and rifles were packed differed somewhat, however, from those ordinarily used, and this excited suspicion. Of one of the cases being opened the powder was found to be in canisters, and not in safety cartridges as Messrs. Strick had believed. As it is contrary to rules of the port to bring powder into the Thames in this form, it was at once seized by the authorities and removed to a lighter; but a portion of the rifles which had already been placed on board the Beluchistan was allowed to remain. The Beluchistan, which has left the Thames, first goes to Newport and Manchester and then proceeds to the Red Sea, calling at Marseilles en route. Messrs. Strick state that had they known the contents of the cases, and that the powder was packed in canister, they would have refused the order. They have now declined to have anything to do with the powder.

## THE ENGINEERS STRIKE.

THE third day's sitting of the conference of representatives of the Engineering Employer's Federation and the Joint Committee of the Allied Trades took place at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on Nov. 26, when a final agreement arrived at upon the first item on the agenda. The text of the agreement is appended:—"The Federated Employers, while disavowing any intention of interfering with the proper functions of trade unions, will admit no interference with the management of their businesses, and reserve to themselves the right to introduce into any federated workshop at the option of the employer concerned any condition of labour under which any member of the trade unions here represented were working at the commencement of the dispute in any of the workshops of the federated employers. It is further agreed that the discussion and mutual settlement of matters of detail which illustrate the above general principle shall at once be proceeded with at this conference. Nothing in the foregoing shall be construed as applying to the normal hours of work or to general rises and falls of wages. Clause 4, sub-section b, of the basis of conference, provides for the discussion and settlement of the best means of avoiding as far as possible, future disputes." The conference has continued during the week.

A SPEEDY COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

## MR. KIPLING AND THE DOCTORS.

SPEAKING at a dinner given by the Society of Medical Phonographers to Dr. William Gower, the founder and president, at Limmer's Hotel, on Nov. 25, Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING, who replied for "The Visitors," said he saw from the list that there were about forty doctors present. When in India they saw forty doctors together it generally meant a big campaign and a lot of trouble. He would make a confession. At one period of his existance he had intended himself for the medical profession, and he went so far as to buy three crib-books, for which he gave sixpence—(laughter)—and gave it up. But he went so far as to be allowed to play about the outskirts of St. Mary's Hospital at Paddington, where he picked up a great deal of that half knowledge which in medical matters was a very dangerous thing. It had also been his privilege and honour when in India to mix with doctors and he had seen them all the world over. He had seen them going to sure and certain death without hope of reward and without honour—simply because it was their business. (Cheers.) He had seen them handling the cholera and dying one after the other in the street; he had seen them handing small-pox, and when dying wiring for a substitute. He had seen them in America managing a practice twenty miles in each direction driving horses into 8ft. of snow to attend an operation ten miles away then digging the horses out and going on again. He had also seen them in coolie ships and wherever he had seen them he had found them good men. It was one of the proudest things in his life to be associated with real fighting men of this class who were engaged in an everlasting contest with disease, dirt, filth, and corruption of every kind. But if they would forgive him he would draw the line at the remarks about phonography. (Laughter.) He knew this was not the place nor the company to do it in, but Dr. William Gowers had said it was good for the nerves. It was not. (Laughter and applause.) He had tried it. It led to incipient inflammation of the brain, the earliest symptoms of locomotor ataxy, paralysis, and one or two other things. And the trouble about it was that it was more or less like medicine. But they would remember that someone in their profession—Æsculapius, or Dr. William Gowers, or someone—(laughter)—said that the diagnosis was not worth a rap till it had been confirmed by a post-mortem. It was the same with his phonography. He was perfectly splendid in his diagnosis—he could write a considerable amount of it—but when it came to the post-mortem, or, in other words, when he had to translate it six or eight hours afterwards, it was—well, not a success. (Laughter.) He had asked Dr. William Gowers how he wrote his name phonetically, and he had given him an oldiograph that looked remarkably like a dissolute Japanese dog. He had unbounded respect for them, and great appreciation of the kindness they had done him, but he would shocked if he could write it. Dr. William Gowers" like that. (Laughter and cheers.) Other toasts followed, and, at the conclusion, Mr. Kipling recited his poem "Mandalay," which was enthusiastically received.

## SIR C. DILKE ON FOREIGN POLICY.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, M.P., speaking at Manchester on Nov. 29, said the Government appealed mainly to the country on matters of Imperial interest. They would have some criterion of their success on such matters in the next Session, because they were asking for an increase in the Army, and the Opposition would insist, so far as it was in their power, that that increase should be accompanied as the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself said it should be by proposals for sweeping and even revolutionary reforms. In regard to foreign affairs they had been helped in their investigation by Lord Salisbury's speech at the Albert Hall. Tunis, to which the Premier referred was really forgotten history because Tunis grew out of Cyprus the acquisition of which by this country was an extraordinary blunder and mistake. Lord Salisbury had to find some way out of it, and had to threaten France. That way he found was Tunis. Lord Salisbury could not do otherwise than let France go after inviting them. Siam was the second point in the defence of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy. Without going into the rights and wrongs of what Lord Rosebery did, and without defending Lord Rosebery's conduct, he would point out that Lord Salisbury gave up in Siam exactly that which Lord Rosebery himself had stipulated as the reward to the brgain with Germany concerning Heligoland and Zanzibar, Lord Salisbury defended the cession of the Island by an argument which would have gone straight to the cession of the Channel Islands to France. There was not a single term in the argument which Lord Salisbury used, which could have defended the cession of these Islands to France. Lord Salisbury's argument might be used to fritter away the Empire bit by bit instead of holding it together by what they thought was the Tory doctrine. The result of the Anglo-German Treaty with regard to Africa and Heligoland was the agreement of August, 1890, between Great Britain and France called "The Declarations between Great Britain and France respecting Africa." It was an ominous name, because Lord Salisbury had told the public that Africa was created to be "the bane and curse of the Foreign Office." The treaty was swept away, however, by annexation in the time of Lord Salisbury, and not in the time of Lord Rosebery as Lord Salisbury seemed to suppose.

## THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, NOV. 30.

5th Lancers Capt H V Bailey is seconded for service on the Staff.

12th Lancers—Lieut Col T A Hill retires on half pay, Lieut E Crewe-Read to be Captain, vice J G Johnson, retired.

Coldstream Guards—Superintending Clerk W Johnson to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant on augmentation.

Regimental District—Col C E Hussey, 7th, the Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regt, and 57th the Duke of Cambridge's Own, Middlesex Regt, Regimental Districts, is placed on retired pay, Lieut Colonel Hon Arthur Hugh Gifford to be Colonel to command the 7th, the Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regt, and 57th the Duke of Cambridge's own, Middlesex Regt, Regimental Districts, vice Col C E Hussey.

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Lieut G W Poynder to be Lieutenant, vice H W S Hill, seconded.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt—Capt C F Goulit-Tashmann is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Northumberland Fusiliers—The following Captains to be Majors:—T D Pilcher, vice C G C Money, promoted and E W Inshwood, vice H E Buchanan, retired.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Qr-Mr and Hon Lieut H Cragg retires on retired pay.

Royal Fusiliers—City of London Regt—Lieut Col and Brevet Col G F Guyon, on appointment to the command of a regimental district, is placed on half pay; Major R P B Rolick to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Col G F Guyon, Sec Lieut H A Walker to be Lieut, vice—R Lascelles, promoted.

Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut H Bryan is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry—Capt H Cokayne Frith is seconded for service on the Staff, Superior Capt C B Lloyd to be Capt, vice H C Frith.

Bedfordshire Regt—Qmr and Hon Lieut J T Simkins is placed on retired pay.

Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—Lieut M H To lin is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, Sec Lieut E H Chanman to be Lieut, vice M H Tomlin.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Sec Lieut H B T Iler to be Lieutenant, vice K D Mackenzie, promoted, Staff Corps.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieut, H M Leet is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Royal Inniskilling Fusilier—Major and Brevet Lt Col R M Greenfield to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Col A H Woodhouse, made Supernumerary under Article 103A, Royal Warrant, April 26, 1897.

Hamashire Regt—the following Lieuts to be Captains:—M V Argles, Adjutant, vice W G Swift, promoted, and W J Geldes, to complete establishment, Sec Lieut the Hon L C W Palk, to be Lieutenant, vice H L C Turner, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.

Dorsetshire Regt—Capt L E Lushington to be Major, vice C H Law, promoted.

Essex Regt Capt E L Goulding is seconded for service on the Staff. The promotion to the rank of Captain of the following Lieutenants are antedated as follow:—Cash A Hebden to July 8, 1897, vice E L Guilding, and W H Wreford Brown to Aug 14, 1897, vice L R Carleton, seconded. The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the following Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows:—A G Pratt to July 8, 1897, and A D Green to Aug 14, 1897.

Northamptonshire Regt—The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—C E J Mowatt vice C E Hilliard, killed in action, and R C Coldwell, vice J T Waddell, killed in action.

Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt—The following officers are seconded for service under the Colonial Office—Capt F C Marsh and Sec Lieut J A Cowan.

King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry—Lieut R A M Ewart resigns his commission.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Super Capt the Hon S L H Jervis to be Captain, in succession to Major E J Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, C M G, employed on special service in Egypt.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—Sec Lieut F W Stoddart to be Lieutenant, vice R G Horner, placed on temporary half-pay.

Gordon Highlanders—The following Lieutenant to be Captains:—W S Gordon, in succession to Major W D Denne, who holds a Staff appointment, and H A Bethune, vice E Streatfeild, appointed Adjutant. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut P S Allan is antedated to Oct 19, 1897, vice W E Gordon, to following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—W M K Marshall, vice A Tamout, killed in action, and C W M'D Firdlay, vice H A Bethune.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut A L W Hughes is antedated to June 1, 1897, vice A R Burrowes, promoted.

Connaught Rangers—Lieut O D Blunt is seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Lieut Col and Brevet Col L R Stopford Sackville, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half pay, Major A R Pemberton to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Col L R Stopford Sackville.

Army Service Corps—Capt R H L Raye resigns his commission.

Staff—Major F E Cooper, R A, from Staff Captains at Headquarters, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Headquarters, vice Major J S S Barker, R A, whose period service in that appointment has expired. Capt H H Wigram, Scots Guards, to be a Staff Captain at Headquarters, vice Major F E Cooper, R A. Major A E J Cavendish, Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, vice Major T D Pilcher, the Northumberland Fusiliers, who has vacated that appointment, Capt J S Sadell R A, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Instruction, vice Major W B Cooper, the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who has vacated that appointment. Lieut G P Sharp, the Rifle Brigade, the Prince Consort's Own, to be A D C to the Right Hon the Earl of Aberdeen, G C M G, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, and Governor and Commander in Chief of Prince Edward Island.

School of Gunnery—Lt-Col H Barron, from Royal Artillery to be a Chief Instructor, vice Col J F Bally, appointed Commandant and Superintendent.

Army Veterinary School—Vet-Capt R Moore, F R C V S, Army Vet Dept, to be professor, vice Vet-Major S Longhurst, F R C V S, Army Vet Dept, whose period as service in that appointment expires.

Brevet—The following Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—H M Rose, I S C, and A P Woolhouse, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Indian Staff Corps—Col E S Ludlow, C I E, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, the date of the grant of the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to Major A C Cookson, C I E, being given for distinguished service in the field, and not as stated in the Gazette of Oct 26, 1897. Major F L Jones is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while serving as a Regimental Commandant, Indian Army.

Indian Army—Col J G T Carruthers, Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Memoranda—Major T D Pilcher, Northumberland Fusiliers is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonial whilst employed in West Africa. The following officers are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst employed in West Africa, Capts R N R Reade, the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, and A J Richardson, East Yorkshire Regt. The following officers are granted the temporary rank of Captain whilst employed in West Africa, Lieuts T M Webb, Prince of Wales's, North Staffordshire, Regt, W M Hall, Prince of Wales's, Own West Yorkshire Regt, and V Lewis, Royal Scots Fusilier, Lieut A H Tyler, R E, is granted the local rank of Captain whilst commanding Royal Engineer on the West Coast of Africa. The following Deputy Commissaries and Assistant Commissaries are promoted Deputy Commissaries and Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain, W H Pitts and J Mason, Bombay Establishment. The following Deputy Assistant Commissaries are granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant, J Walker and T Haney, Bombay Establishment.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut A F Farish, Capt 1st Tower Hamlets Volunteer Rifle Corps, resigns his commission, Lieut E Trotter, Honourable Artillery Company of London, to be Lieutenant.

The following officers to be Second Lieutenants:—

1st Life Guards—Lieut W Waring, from 3rd Bn, the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt, in succession to Lieut S J Lord Lovat, resigned.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut R J Grewling, from 3rd Bn the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt, vice J A C Hamilton promoted.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Lieut J H Pigo-Leschallas, from 4th Bn Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, vice C A L French, promoted.

8th Lancers—Sec Lieut J S Duckett, from 3rd Bn the Royal Scots Fusiliers, vice W S Thor, e, deceased.

19th Hussars—Lieut the Hon F Lister, from 3rd Bn the Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt, vice E R A Shea m-n, promoted.

14th Hussars—Lieut G E P Philipson-Stow, from 4th Bn the East Surrey Regt, vice F E L Hill-Whitson, promoted.

15th Hussars—Lieut B Ritchie, from 3rd Bn the Royal Irish Rifles, vice P G Molyneux, deceased; Lieut W P C Cantrell-Hubbersty, from 3rd Bn the Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire Regt, vice the Hon W A Nugent promoted.

17th Lancers—Lieut A F Fletcher, from 4th Bn the Royal Warwickshire Regt, on augmentation, Lieut R B Graves, from 4th Bn the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, on augmentation.

18th Hussars—Lieut J G Dugdale, University candidate, from 2nd Bn the East Lancashire Regt, vice M Brotherhood deceased.

21st Lancers—Sec Lieut O W Brinton, from 4th Bn Worcestershire Regt, vice F Cashmore, promoted.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut A Russell University candidate, from 4th Bn the Rifle Brigade, the Prince Consort's Own, vice G Clive, promoted. Sec Lieut the Hon G B Douglass-Pennant, from 3rd Bn the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, in succession to Lieut F E, Viscount Kilcoursie, appointed Adjutant. Sec Lieut the Hon A O W C W Forester, from 3rd Bn the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, vice G L A Dodd, resigned.

Scot-Guards—Sec Lieut the Hon R Coke, from the Prince of Wales's Own, Norfolk Artillery, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, vice J C H riot-Maitland, promoted. Sec Lieut F M A Atkinson-Clark University candidate, from 4th Bn the Norfolk Regt, in succession to Lieut H N W Larking, seconded.

Royal Scots Lothian Regt—Lieut L B Ravenscroft, from 3rd Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire Regt, vice C H Fanshawe promoted. Sec Lieut A C Maclntanes, from 3rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, vice J A F Field promoted.

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Lieut P Whetham, from 4th Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt, vice B T Churcher, promoted, Lieut C H Rowland from the Sussex Artillery, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, vice E B Mathew Lannowe, promoted.

Buffs East Kent Regt—Sec Lieut F C A Macnab, from 3rd Royal Warwickshire Regt, vice G B Stokes, promoted, Lieut G T D Hickman, from 4th Cheshire Regt, vice H A B Terman, promoted.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Lieut T D Jackson, from 4th Oxfordshire Light Infantry, vice M M Crocker, deceased.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Lieut J L Fisher from 3rd Suffolk Regt, vice W F Sweny, promoted.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—H L Tottenham, to Pembroke Dec 3, C G Treherne, to Lightning Oct 29, A H Shirley, to Bat in command Dec 2

Lieutenants—H B Wilson, R N R to Taranga, resigned to sail for a further period of twelve months Jan 14 1898, C A Hedland to Castagnet, and Reginald Dec 2, H R Shipster, to Colossus Dec 10, J G Armstrong, to Skate, in command Dec 1, E L Booty, to President, additional Dec 1, G W Vivian, to Dwarf Dec 2.

Sub Lieutenants—C K L Thomas, to Skate Dec 1, E Venning [a, R N R], to Victorious Dec 16.

Midshipman—F H C Kitchener, to Active Nov 26.

Staff Commander—R K Wynne, to Pembroke, for service with Fleet Reserve Dec 7.

Chief Engineers—C J James, to Bat Nov 27, F D Spry, to Salamander Dec 1.

Engineers—R S J Raper, to Skate, R Bryan, to Lynx undated, W J Kent, to Thraser Nov 27, A E C Deacon, to Osprey Dec 1.

Pl-t Surgeon—H L Crocker, to Britannia Nov 12.

Surgeons—R H Pearse, to Forte Nov 27, W S H Squeira, to Nile Nov 27, W B Maudice and W H B Garde, to Victory, both additional Nov 27, R Miller, to President, additional, for temporary service at the Admiralty, and the Medical Department Admiralty Nov 27, J M France, to Plymouth Hospital, Edgar F Mortimer, to R N Barracks, Devonport Dec 10.

Paymaster—C S Inglis, to Brisk, Dec 2.

Clerk—G Hewlett, to Collingwood.

Chief Gunner—J Swanson, to Magdala.

Gunners—A Hosp, to Ba Nov 27, G Hunt, to Excellent.

Chief Boatswains—E Davis, to Hoscawen.

Carpenter—J E Wannel, to Hecate.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers—E Carpenter, for Coastguard at Newton, Dec 6, G Livingstone, to Colossus, additional, for service at Padstow, Dec 11.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, Nov 23—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Surgeon G Allan, M B, has been allowed to withdraw from Her Majesty's Naval Service with a gratuity.

Nov 24—The Rev H Duvill, M A, has been appointed a chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut H Cookson has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, Mid-shipman J D Keatinge has been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant.

Nov 25—Carpenter G Hickey has been promoted to the rank of Chief Carpenter in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Nov 26—Royal Marine Light Infantry—Lieut J B Noble to be Captain, vice Coudrington, deceased, Lieut St G B Armstrong to be Captain, vice Lywood, seconded, Lt F S Gardner to be Captain, vice Bernard, seconded.

Nov 25—Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut T Woodward has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

Nov 27—Royal Marine Light Infantry—Capt J Bernard is seconded as Adjutant of Volunteers.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut W Jenks has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 18th December, 1897.

1. The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station, on Wednesday the 22nd December, at 6-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING R. V. R.

Bombay, 20th December, 1897.

1. The drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—

(i) Combined Company drill and Recruits drill at 6-30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, and at 5-15 p.m., on Friday, the 24th instant, on the ground, in rear of the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters. Dress.—Any.

2. There will be company drill for F Company to-day (Monday) the 20th instant at 8-15 p.m. at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road.

3. The Range will be reserved for E Company this afternoon the 20th instant. The trains for Coorla leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

4. No. 1441 Vol J R Miller is transferred from C to A Company from this date.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. BOUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th December, 1897.

1. Duties:—

Orderly Officer for the week:—

2nd Lieut. H. A. H. Payne; next for duty Lt. L. Penny.

Orderly Sergeants for the week:—

No. 1 Company—Sergt. H. G. Hyde; next for duty:—Sergt. D. Traylen.

No. 2 Company—Sergt. H. O. Coates; next for duty:—Sergt. D. Moffatt.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company, (Town Hall Compound)—Tuesday at 6-45 a.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Head-quarters)—Tuesday at 8-15 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.

3. There will be class firing at Colaba to-morrow (Tuesday). Trains leave Victoria Terminus, at 5 a.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

LETTERS of administration of the personal estate and effects, which have been valued at £35,471 7s. 4d, gross, of Her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina, Duchess of Teck, who died intestate, have been granted to His Highness the Duke of Teck, whose co-surety for the sum of

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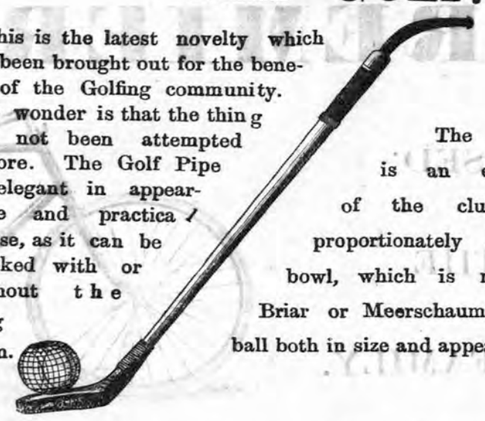

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RANGOON ..... The Bank of Madras.
AGRA ..... Bank of Bengal
DELHI ..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

---

## NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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## COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY, Acting Manager.

---

## HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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ARABS! ARABS!! ARABS!!!

PERSIANS! PERSIANS!! PERSIANS!!!

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

NEW HORSES arrived at my stables opposite the Byculla Club, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Remounts, also Galloways, Race and Polo ponies for sale.

Carriages and Horses, single and pair of all kinds, for sale and hire by the day, month and year on moderate terms.

APPLY TO

**OOMER JUMALL VUYANI,**

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

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# Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

**VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.**

**It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.**

**No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.**

**DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.**

For Itching. For Face Spots.

For Itching. For Face Spots.

For Itching. For Face Spots.

For Itching. For Face Spots.

For Itching. For Face Spots.

For Itching. For Face Spots.

**The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.**

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDFR (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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AGENTS!

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**DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA**

"THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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**IN THE KITCHEN.**

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT**

**GOES FARTHEST.**

Added to gravies and soups it acts like a cook's talisman; but always look for the BLUE SIGNATURE; there are imitations which do not taste so nice, and are not so carefully manufactured.

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*The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries*

REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

# PHOSPHODYNE

**HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.**

**For thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred **Evils** is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

**Beware of vile imitations!**—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

**Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received **such** distinguished recognition.

**Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.**

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

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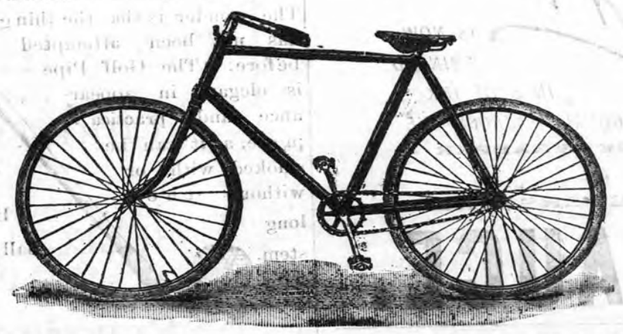
# 1897. BICYCLES, 1897.

# "PREMIER" BICYCLES.

AS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.



10 HIGHEST EXIBITION AWARDS.

**ABSOLUTELY THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.**

## A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ALL MODELS.

## JUST ARRIVED.

| | | Cash Price. |
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| MODEL Z, ROADSTER, COMPLETE... ... ... ... ... ... | 33 lbs. | Rs. 450 |
| MODEL P, ROADSTER, COMPLETE... ... ... ... ... ... | 32 lbs. | Rs. 410 |
| MODEL S, ROADSTER, COMPLETE... ... ... ... ... ... | 35 lbs. | Rs. 330 |
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| MODEL O, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE ... ... ... ... ... | 26 lbs. | Rs. 400 |
| MODEL G, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE ... ... ... ... | 31 lbs. | Rs. 410 |
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**"PREMIER" NAME "PREMIER" QUALITY.**

## MARCKS & Co., Ld., Sole Agents,

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**BEST PLATED METAL.**

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

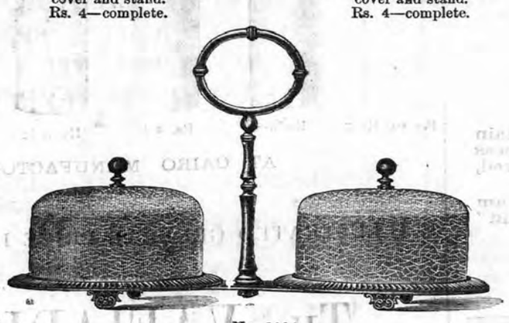
R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

No. 566.
THE CARLTON BREAKFAST CRUET, with Pepper, Mustard and Sal Cellar, Crystal cut.
Rs. 7—complete.

No. 1213.
VERY NEAT BUTTERCOOLER, with engraved glass bowl, plated cover and stand.
Rs. 4—complete.

No. 1282.
Exceedingly pretty locking Butter-pot, fayence, with Metal cover and stand.
Rs. 4—complete.

No. 1264
CHARMING BREAKFAST CRUET, with handle, cut glass Salt, Pepper, Mustard and Toothpick container, plated : net.
Rs. 12—complete.



No. 1004.
Butter and Cheese Stand, with 2 frosted glass Covers, plated frame and handle.
Rs. 15-4.

No. 962.
Gem or Biscuitbox, ribbed glass bowl, with plated handle and cover.
Rs. 6-8.

Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil.

No. 1273.
NAPKIN HOLDER, best plated metal.
Rs. 1-8.

No. 1390.
Salt, or Pepper Container, cut glass, with plated cover.
Rs. 2.

No. 1304.
Tumbler Stand, Fayence plate, plated mounting.
Rs. 1-8.

Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil.

No. 831.
SOLID BREAKFAST CRUET, with cut Salt and Pepper Cellars and Vinegar Bottle.
Complete, Rs. 8-8.

## R. DITMAR.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
**BOMBAY.**

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**ROYAL BAKERY.**

RUSTAMJEE FRAMJEE CONFECTIONER,
Cheera Bazar, Charniwadi, Bombay.
Our Cakes bear this Trade Mark.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PLAIN AND FANCY, OF VARIOUS MOULDS AND FASHIONS.

In order to render our Cakes more delicious and welcome far and wide, no money or pains are spared this year.

Superior materials and costly decorations have been specially ordered out from Paris, Germany and London.

Regular increase in the sale of our Cakes testifies to its superiority over other makes in the Market.

An inspection of our materials and cakes is invited. Innumerable certificates have we received from people high and low.

Cakes weighing from 1 to 500 lbs. each are made in stylish fashions.

AN ORDER IS SOLICITED.

*Branch Shop* :—Near Gunbawa Well, Fort, (opposite Alibhai Shamsoodeen.

A GIANT CAKE of our manufacture is open for inspection in our shop.

SIR HENRY MORLAND says :—

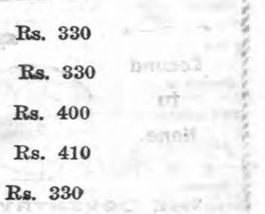
I hope that Mr. Rustamjee Framjee's contribution of fancy very elegant and artistically decorated cakes, which took such a prominent part in the display at the banquet table on the ocasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to my Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, will not pass without being duly recognised by the Committee. They were made the special object of remark to me by many brethren, and were greatly admired.

---

PERRINS CELEBRATED

**"LYNX"**

**POCKET FIELD GLASSES.**



**Rs. 25.**

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass and measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¼ inches.

**LAWRENCE & MAYO.**

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

*Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.*

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**Stephens' Inks**

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

**"Lanoline" Toilet Soap**

6 PER TABLET, THREE IN A BOX 1/6

**"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations**

**"LANOLINE"**

Darling Brand

from all Chemists.

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Toilet "Lanoline"

FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins.

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HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms. Schools, &c,

From £4 upward.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

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Agents for M. GPPENHEIMER & CO., PARIS.

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